The Pacific.

"First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy."

VOL. II. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1852. NO. 60.

The Pacific,
A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO
Religion, Education and Useful Intelligence.

It is not the organ of a sect or party, but an independent advocate of truth, purity and liberty. Its increasing correspondence in this State and abroad, as well as its numerous exchanges, secure to its readers the latest and most reliable information on all matters of public interest.

J. W. DOUGLAS, Editor and Proprietor.
Office in Gregory's Express Building, third story; entrance on Merchant street.

Several clergymen from different parts of the State will contribute statedly to its columns.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION at Marvin & Hitchcock's Bookstore, Montgomery street, corner of Merchant.

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Poetry.

The Hours.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

The hours are viewless angels,
And still go gliding by,
And bear each moment's record up
To Him who sits on high.

The poison on the nectar
Our heart's deep flower cups yield,
A sample still they gather swift,
And leave us in the field.

And some fly by on pinions
Of gorgeous gold and blue,
And some fly on with drooping wing
Of sorrows darker hue.

And as we speed each minute
That God to us hath given,
The deeds are known before His throne—
The tale is told in heaven.

And we who talk among them,
As one by one departs,
Think not that they are hovering
Forever round our hearts.

Like summer bees that hover
Around the idle flowers,
They gather every act and thought,
These viewless angel hours.

And still they steal the record,
And bear it far away;
This mission flight by day or night,
No magic power can stay!

So teach me, Heavenly Father,
To spend each flying hour,
That as they go they may not show
My heart a poison flower.

Miscellaneous.

Webster on the Evidences of Christianity.

Mr. Webster seldom introduces political topics (in conversation) but generally such as are appropriately scientific, literary or religious. He never seems more at home than when discoursing upon the lofty themes which employed the thoughts of inspired prophets and anointed kings of old. He quotes the sublime language of Job, Isaiah, and Solomon, and "gives the sense," too, with an emphasis and beauty seldom exhibited in the sacred desk. He admires the orators of Greece and Rome, but deems them

"Far beneath the prophets
As men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of civil government
In their majestic, unequalled style,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome;
In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt
What makes a nation happy and keeps it so."

A few evenings since, sitting by his own fireside, after a day of severe labor in the Supreme Court, Mr. Webster introduced the last Sabbath's sermon, and discoursed in animated and glowing eloquence for an hour on the great truths of the gospel. I cannot but regard the opinions of such a man in some sense as public property. This is my apology for attempting to recall some of those remarks which were uttered in the privacy of the domestic circle.

Said Mr. Webster:—"Last Sabbath I listened to an able and learned discourse upon the evidences of Christianity. The arguments were drawn from prophecy, history, with internal evidence. They were stated with logical accuracy and force; but, as it seemed to me, the clergyman failed to draw from them the right conclusion. He came so near the truth that I was astonished that he missed it. In summing up his arguments, he said the only alternative presented by these evidences is this: Either Christianity is true, or it is a delusion produced by an excited imagination. Such is not the alternative, said the critic; but it is this: The gospel is either true history, or it is a consummate fraud; it is either a reality, or an imposition. Christ was what he professed to be, or he was an impostor. There is no other alternative. His spotless life, his earnest enforcement of the truth, his suffering in its defence, forbids us to suppose that he was following an illusion of a heated brain.

Every act of his pure and holy life shows that he was the author of truth, the advocate of truth, the earnest defender of truth, and the uncomplaining sufferer for truth. Now, considering the purity of his doctrines, the simplicity of his life, and the sublimity of his death, is it possible that he would have died for an illusion? In all his preaching the Saviour made no popular appeals. His discourses were all directed to the individual. Christ and his Apostles sought to impress upon every man the conviction that he must stand or fall alone—he must live for himself and die for himself, and give up his account to the omniscent God as though he were the only dependent creature in the universe. The gospel leaves the individual sinner alone with himself and his God. To his own master he stands or falls. He has nothing to hope from the aid and sympathy of associates. The deluded advocates of new doctrines do not so preach. Christ and his Apostles, had they been deceivers, would not have so preached.

If clergymen in our day would return to the simplicity of the gospel, and preach more to individuals and less to the crowd, there would not be so much complaint of the decline of true religion. Many of the ministers of the present day take their text from St. Paul, and preach from the newspapers. When they do so, I prefer to enjoy my own thoughts rather than to listen. I want my pastor to come to me in the spirit of the gospel, saying, 'You are *mortal*; your probation is brief; your work must be done speedily. You are *immortal* too. You are hastening to the bar of God; the Judge standeth before the door.' When I am thus admonished, I have no disposition to muse or to sleep. These topics," said Mr. Webster "have often occupied my thoughts; and if I had time, I would write upon them myself."

The above remarks are but a meagre and imperfect abstract, from memory, of one of the most eloquent sermons to which I ever listened.—*Congregational Journal.*

Doing Good on board Ship.

Every emigrant ship is a little concentrated world. The scenes are so fresh and vivid, the passengers so shut up with each other, and so shut out from the great world, that impressions there formed remain through life. So imbued do the passengers become with these impressions, that, when on shore, it is difficult to realise that "the rest of mankind" are not equally interested in the events about which themselves have been thinking for the five months previous. The better educated passengers have become authors, and the balance "highly intelligent correspondents" of some rural gazette.

That splendid harbor of Rio,—that same storm off Cape Horn—that same old Albatross that was caught (he's always just about in that same place)—that "school" of whales,—that same sojourn at Valparaiso—those tedious calms in awful hot weather on the Equator—that visit of old Neptune—that same profanity, and vulgarity—and games of cards—and that ever magnificent "Golden Gate—are all ready in manuscript, on the arrival of the ships, for the eager types of some "ably conducted journal."

A document of this kind, however, may by no means be devoid either of interest or instruction. One now lies before us, recently issued in a supplement to the California *Christian Advocate*, and written by the Rev. Nathaniel Thurston, an Evangelist of the Baptist denomination, who arrived here in September, on the ship *North American*, Capt. Artell Austin. There were about five hundred passengers.

The narrative, written in that style of artless Christian simplicity, which reminds one of the narratives of David Brainard, is designed to show how much good may be effected on shipboard among a mixed multitude, by the sincere and well directed efforts of a few Christians, especially when seconded by the countenance and example of the captain. The proverb, that sailors on the Pacific always leave their religion at Cape Horn, seems not to have been believed on board the *North American*. Several deaths, two marriages, and one birth occurred on board.

We have only room for a few short extracts.

"The first night we got into the stream, Capt. Austin found a female on board of doubtful character, and he sent her ashore at once, notwithstanding she had a ticket. Some of the passengers seemed disappointed. It was a sad affair, as a whole. But the Captain deserves great credit for his decision of character and for his course in the right direction. The Capt. wished me to conduct religious services on the Sabbath, &c. I told him I would engage to do so upon one condition, and that was that I be allowed, without any restrictions, to preach the truth and the whole truth, as I understood the Scriptures to teach it. He frankly replied, 'Let us have it, if it cuts both ways.'

"While we had some decidedly Christian persons on board, there were many desperate hard cases. Such bold, heaven-daring profanity I had never heard before. Then in some of the rooms the noise was insupportable, by reason of intoxicating drinks, which were brought on board by the passengers; not only so, but bold infidelity began to show its head, in the form of blaspheming against the person of Jesus Christ, and that it would not be necessary to have religious meetings. But Sabbath, 11th, came. The Capt. told the company that there were to be religious services, and advised all to attend. He felt the need himself of being made better. We had a full attendance, and God gave me good freedom while I attempted to speak from St. Matthew xii, 50. 'For whosoever shall do the will of my father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother.' I told the people that it was not sectarianism that we were to advocate, but Bible religion. I wished them to search the Scriptures daily to see if these things were so. If I advanced anything unscriptural to reject it; if on the other hand what I taught them was true, to receive it for truth's sake.

After meeting the captain came and sat down by my side, and said that he had one besetting sin he wished to be free from. He said he was naturally quick tempered, and sometimes, under excitement, used profane language, and would thank me, if I heard him at any time use such language, to remind him of it. I told him I should be very happy to do any thing in my power to favor him in a proper manner. In the evening I applied my subject to the wicked in a direct manner, which made some stir among them. They raised serious objections to a revival, and even to meetings. For some wise purpose I was then confined to my bed, with a fever, so that I was unable to speak the next Sabbath. But my friend, Dr. Favor, read two sermons, which were listened to very attentively.

"To the praise of God, there was not in my judgment, at the close of the voyage, so much profane swearing in twenty-four hours as there was in the commencement in so many minutes. As my health improved I distributed tracts among the passengers, and furnished bibles and testaments to those who would receive them. Some were very indifferent at first, but afterwards became more interested in these things. We had after this, constant worship on the Sabbath, two services, besides several meetings for moral and mental improvement through the week. We had a Bible class for adults, and heard the lessons of the children—there were seventeen on board. Before we closed the voyage, we had most every evening taken up in meetings, in some part of the ship. We did not neglect those in the forecastle, galley, &c. In some of the rooms the family altar was constantly kept up, and we found those among us who manifested an anxiety for the salvation of their souls; but the opposition was great, and influences constantly occurring to interfere.

"We had a marriage on board, on the evening of the 15th, and strong drink was made use of freely, and it was thought strange by some professedly good people that I would not take a glass of wine on such an occasion, but total abstinence from all that intoxicates being my motto, I escaped. We had another marriage on board during the voyage, and such was the change that intoxicating drinks were entirely dispensed with.

While in Rio I received an invitation to call upon the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, seaman's chaplain for that port, and found him and lady well adapted to their calling, and doing great good. Bro. F. visited the ship on the Sabbath, May 16th, and interested us very much with a history of the Waldenses and his visit to them. I should judge that the people in Rio were sick of their religion, and wanted something better. It seems to me that general intelligence, with the blessing of God, would strike the fatal blow. Bro. Fletcher is doing a good work.

"I spoke to our company from 1st Thessalonians, 5: 22. "Abstain from all appearance of evil." I applied it to temperance, and took the position that total abstinence was the right ground. I was backed up by some good people belonging to our company. A society was formed; we soon obtained one hundred names; the number increased till we had more than three hundred names on the pledge, and many that did not sign the pledge fell in with the movement, in practice. We had a great many efficient laborers in the cause; usually held our meetings once a week, and new converts to the cause constantly came forward, and the meetings were harmonious and deeply interesting, and it seemed to open the way for religious reading, quiet, and mutual improvement. Every way the tracts, bibles, and Sabbath School books that were furnished us to use on the voyage, came into active use, (although we did not take a full supply at New York, Mr. Trumbull supplied us fully at Valparaiso,) and it was delightful to see with what constancy they were read, and apparently appreciated.

"The scriptures were read daily—night and morning, and prayer offered to Almighty God, and his blessing rested upon the souls of his servants. Prayer is the life blood of the soul.

"We had a cold, severe time for about seventeen days, while passing round Cape Horn. We were for some days from 57° to 60° S. The captain and some of the crew were frozen; but we saw the advantage of having temperate and skillful officers and sailors. They nearly all joined the temperance pledge. The captain headed it.

"Among those that took a public part in our political movements, 261 votes were cast. Cass had 132, Scott 108, Hale, 20, McLean 1.

"There were twenty-three ladies on board, and the most of them signed the Temperance pledge. We likewise held a public meeting to discuss the Maine Liquor Law, and almost unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we believe the Maine Liquor Law to be good, and worthy our support, at least the principles of it, and we will do all in our power to have it or its equivalent adopted in the State of California."

For Protestant Parents to Ponder.

Not very far from this city, there lives an opulent and distinguished Protestant family, celebrated alike for its hospitality and its wealth. The parents of this family, under the influence of the strange delusion which so commonly prevails, that Roman Catholic schools are the most safe and the most learned institutions among us for the education of youth, consigned, a year or two since, their lovely young daughter to the nuns and priests of a neighboring seminary, for her mental training. Believing that the pledge of the principals of the schools would be kept, that her religious sentiments and feelings should not be tampered with, they rested in the false security that all was right with their beloved child. A few weeks ago, she was returned home from the seminary, and sick unto death. This the family physician, who had been called in, soon discovered, and announced to the distressed father and mother that their child must die.—Then came the test of the Roman Catholic fidelity in the keeping of Protestant pledges.—The venerable minister of the family (a Protestant) was proposed to the young lady, as a spiritual comforter in her last hours, but, to the amazement of the family, the dying girl peremptorily refused his visitation, and demanded that a Roman Catholic priest should be sent for.

She said that she would receive the consolations of religion only from him, declaring, at the same time, that the else beside the Catholics were heretics, and were consigned to perdition. "Where did you hear that?" said the father.

"I was taught it at the school," murmured the poor girl.

The father bit his lips as the conviction of the truth flashed across his mind; but it was too late now, the deed was done, and could not be remedied. Under the circumstances, they were compelled to yield to the wishes of their daughter, and thus was introduced into the chamber of a dying Protestant girl, a Roman Catholic priest who, probably, was as well acquainted with the experimental religion of the Bible and the kingdom of heaven, as the horse he rode was with the paths of Egypt and the kingdom of the Pharaohs.

Protestant, what think you of patronizing Catholic schools?—*Louisville Christian Advocate.*

The Jews.

The new Chancellor of the British Exchequer, D'Israeli—"the wondrous boy who wrote Alroy"—in his recent Life of Lord George Bentinck, has many interesting statements and speculations as to the "Children of Israel," of whom he is one. In one place he remarks that "the allegation that the dispersion of the Jewish race is a penalty incurred for the commission of a great crime—the crucifixion of Jesus Christ—is neither historically true nor dogmatically sound. It is not historically true, because the Jews were as much dispersed throughout the world at the advent of our Lord as they are at the present time, and had been so for many centuries before.

Again he says: "The Jews, after all the havoc and persecution they have experienced, are probably more numerous at this date than they were under the reign of Solomon, the Wise; are found in all lands, and, fortunately, prosper in most. All which proves that it is vain for man to attempt to baffle the inexorable law of nature, which has decreed that a superior race shall never be destroyed by an inferior.

Again: "If the reader throws his eye over the Provisional Government of Germany, of Italy, and even of France, formed in 1848, he will recognize every where the Jewish element. Mazzini, who accomplished the insurrection, defence, and administration of Venice, is a Jew, who professes the whole of the Jewish religion, and believes in Calvary as well as Sinai. He is what the Lombards call a converted Jew.—Frederick Gentz, Secretary to the Congress of Vienna, was a child of Israel. Several millions of the Jewish race persist in believing only a part of their religion. There is one fact which none can contest. Christians may continue to persecute Jews, and Jews may persist in disbelieving Christians, but who can deny that Jesus of Nazareth, the Incarnate Son of the Most High God, is the eternal glory of the Jewish race?

"The European nations are indebted to the Jews for much that regulates, and much that charms, and much that solaces existence.—The toiling multitude rest every seventh day by virtue of a Jewish law; they are perpetually reading, for their example, the records of the Jewish history, and singing the odes and elegies of Jewish poets; and they daily acknowledge on their knees, with reverent gratitude, that the medium of communication between the Creator and themselves is the Jewish race. Yet they treat that race as the vilest of generations; and, instead of logically looking upon them as the human family that has contributed most to human happiness, they extend to them every term of obloquy, and every form of persecution.

Printers and the Sabbath.

The printers in Louisville have combined together, and made a very strenuous effort to put an end to Sabbath, or Sunday printing.—They have met with some difficulties in accomplishing their object, arising from the perverseness of an editor of one of the Louisville papers, but in the end we hope they will be successful. It is certainly very hard that there should be no Sabbath for the poor printers.—They need rest as well as other men. They have souls as well as bodies: and why should they not, as well as their neighbors, be permitted to attend the services of the sanctuary, that, by the worship of God on earth, they may be prepared for the higher and nobler employment of His courts above. We see no reason why the journeymen printers should not enter into a solemn league and covenant, not to work on the Sabbath-day for any remuneration however great. Their employers would then be obliged to treat with reverence and respect the fourth commandment.

We were very much pleased at seeing the following statement in the report of the printers from St. Louis, who recently attended, at Cincinnati, a meeting of the National Typographical Union. We honor them for the noble stand taken by them:—

"The next question of importance which claimed our attention, was that of the abolishment of Sunday work. The business committee reported for the consideration of the Union a preamble and resolutions, that this body deem the practice of laboring on the Sabbath, which has so generally obtained in our craft, as a great moral, intellectual and physical evil, and that we earnestly recommend to all subordinate Unions, and to all printers throughout the United States, its entire abandonment in every latitude, where such abandonment can be rendered at all practicable."

"Upon this question, likewise, a protracted debate arose, in which your delegates also took part—assuming as the ground work of their argument, that it was a great moral and social evil, tending in no small degree to enervate the intellectual and physical energies of the craft. Why, we urged, should the printer be required to labor on that day set apart by the Great Architect of the Universe Himself, as a day of rest, whilst the remainder of our race, of whatever calling or profession, are permitted by custom to enjoy it as their consciences may dictate? Why should the printer be debarred by the requirements of his fellowman, from participating in the delights of social intercourse—the quiet and happy association of family and friends, enjoyed generally by others on this day? Why should the printer, in unremitting toil, be required to wear out his physical energies, and prematurely end his existence ere half the allotted period of earth's sojourning, has elapsed with others of his kind? Why is it that the members of our profession, which, more than any other, should inculcate the observance of the higher and nobler duties of life, should be the only one that practically desecrates the Sabbath? None whatever—and all the arguments that can be adduced in favor of continuing the pernicious custom, should have no weight in any community professing to be governed by laws, human or divine"

These and many other arguments were offered by the friends of reform in the support of the resolutions, which were finally adopted by a unanimous vote. The Printers of St. Louis, therefore, together with those of every other portion of the country, are earnestly recommended by the National Union, to eradicate from their midst this debasing and demoralizing custom.—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

The American Board—Forty-third Anniversary.

The full report of the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. occupies eleven columns of the New York *Evangelist*. We have perused it with deep interest, and the whole of it would no doubt be acceptable to many of our readers. But as we are not blessed with the gigantic dimension of the Atlantic papers we must be satisfied with presenting it in detached parcels. The subject of Indian Missions, which we have selected to-day is one of peculiar interest to Californians.

The forty-third annual meeting of the American Board, convened at the First Presbyterian church in Troy, N. Y. on Tuesday, Sept. 7th. After prayer by Rev. President Nott of Union College,

HENRY HILL, Esq. Treasurer, read his annual report in detail. The principal facts are these: The receipts of the Board for the financial year ending July, 31st. were, from all sources, $301,732 70; which is an advance on the previous year of $26,630 49. The expenditures, for the same period, including the liquidation of the debt of $43,999 40. amounted to $301,727 35; leaving a balance in the treasury of $5 35.

Rev. Dr. Pomroy read so much of the report of the Prudential Committee, as related to the business department of the Board's operations. During the year, six corporate members of the Board have deceased: Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. Clinton, N. Y.; Hon. Nathaniel Howell, LL.D. Canandaigua; Thomas Bradford, Esq. Philadelphia; Hon. Alfred D. Foster, Worcester Mass.; Daniel Noyes, Esq. and Rev. Bela B. Edwards, D.D. Andover.—The whole number of surviving members is now 187. One ordained missionary and five assistant missionaries have also been removed by death.

The Districts and District Secretaries are as they were a year ago. The District Secretaries have prosecuted their work with at least the usual success; and the prospect, in their judgment, is quite as encouraging as at any former period.

Fourteen ordained missionaries and twenty-three assistant missionaries, in all thirty-seven persons, have been sent out, for the first time; and five missionaries and four assistant missionaries, in all nine persons, have returned to former fields of labor. Making a total of 46 missionary laborers who have been sent into the foreign field during the year.

Thirty-four persons, 11 males and 23 females, have been appointed by the Committee since the last meeting of the Board.—And there are now under appointment in this country, 14 males and 13 females, in all 27 persons, expecting to take their departure as soon as their arrangements shall have been completed. Of these 27, nine, namely, 5 missionaries and 4 female assistant missionries, stand designated to the Armenian field.

There have been published, of the Missionary Herald, 210,000 copies; of the Journal of Missions, 450,000 copies; of the Youth's Dayspring, 592,000 copies; making a total of 1,252,000 copies of the three monthly publications—being an average of 104,333 copies per month. Of the Annual Report there were published, as usual, 5,000 copies; of Dr. Riddle's Sermon, 3,000; of different tracts, 14,500; of Maps and Illustrations, 1,500.

DR. BACON'S SERMON.

The annual sermon was preached by appointment, by Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, in Dr. Beman's church, in the evening. The house was crowded with an intelligent and deeply interested audience, whom the eloquent and impressive discourse held in earnest attention.

The text was 2 Cor. 5; 7—"*We walk by faith, not by sight.*"

Rev. Dr. Treat read a Paper from the Prudential Committee, on the

INDIAN MISSIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

The document first alluded to the early labors of the Puritan emigrants for the Indians and then to the missions of the Board. In 1817, Rev. Cyrus Byington commenced the Choctaw mission, and with that the Board became committed, wisely or unwisely, to the work of evangelizing the aborigines of this country. At the end of thirty-five years, it is well to look about us, and see what evidences there are of success and hope in this work.—When missionary labors were commenced with the Choctaws, they were in the lowest depths of barbarism and vice. But now we find among them churches, schools, farms—the evidences of civilization and temperance. A large numbers of Choctaws are members of churches. For the last twelve years, there has been a ratio of converstions larger than in any other community in the country. It is probable that one-eighth of the whole tribe are truly Christians. The religious life and death of many of these Choctaws are eminently honorable to the Christian religion. Intemperance has been greatly curtailed. In 1823, a law was passed resembling in its main features, the famous Maine Law; and on their removal to their new grounds, their very first act of legislation was to re-enact it. They are exposed to great temptations from the dissolute whites that surround them. They are now an agricultural people, and are making rapid advance in the arts of life. Education also attracts much of their attention, and is rapidly becoming universal. Sabbath schools and Sabbath observance are well nigh universal.—They have also a good government, embodying all the principles of civil and religious rights which distinguish our own polity. And in regard to slavery, it may be remarked, the Choctaws have more enlightened views than the States that surround them.

The Cherokees have always been objects of painful interest. Their early wrongs can never be forgotten. There are five churches, having twenty eight members, under the care of the Board. The general character of the converts is good; they are struggling manfully against intemperance. Dr. Butler says he does not know a rum shop in the nation; and the evil that they experience is one that is brought upon them by the whites. They have made great improvement in agriculture, and in the ordinary arts of life. They are also advancing in knowledge; the desire of education is very general, and liberal grants are made for schools. They have also an excellent government—in form closely resembling the constitution of Massachusetts.

The report alluded briefly to the Senecas, remarking upon their advance in civilization; to the Tuscaroras, with their numerous churches, their Maine Law, and their well devised system of schools; and then concluded with these thoughts:—

1. There is hope for the Indian. He can be civilized, preserved and Christianized. The idea that the aborigines are doomed to extinction, has no evidence to sustain it. It only requires the proper effort to redeem them, and to turn the tide in their favor. Their previous wasting away can easily be explained, without resorting to any inherent cause of decline.

2. The only hope of the Indian, however, is in the gospel. This fact has been abundantly proved. Nothing but this will arrest the progress of decay. This suggests a powerful motive for labor; and the little that is done for them should be a matter of regret and shame.

3. Missionaries to the Indians have a strong claim upon our sympathies. They have some peculiar trials, and, in many cases, must labor under discouragements which oppose the efforts of no other missionaries.

Dr. Treat here introduced two Tuscarora Indians, two Senecas, and one Choctaw—to whom the President made a brief and touching address, full of sympathy, eloquently alluding to the early history of their tribes, and to the altered and improved circumstances in which they find themselves. You bring to mind, said he, some of the most melancholy and touching points of our national history. Your peaceful tribes, ever the friends of the whites, have borne the wrongs which have been heaped upon them, with a heroism of patience that has no parallel in history. With what uncomplaining and unrevengeful meekness have you submitted to the spoiling of your lands—generously leaving your cause to Him who hath said, Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord. Verily, your faith shall not go unrewarded. You have trusted God, and he will not desert you. Your faith will meekly plead for you—if not here on earth and among men, it will plead for you before the angel of the covenant. Depend upon it, your unredressed wrongs will be revenged. You may go home with the firm assurance that there is hope for the Indian. There is hope for you—hope in His blessed word—hope in the eternal mercies of God—hope in the everlasting promises, on which rest the world's only hopes. Take them to your heart; and at the last, when the end comes, the red man shall no longer be pointed at as the poor Indian, but in the freedom of the sons of God, you may take your stand by the side of Him whom you have trusted as your intercessor.

The poor Indians wept like children during this affecting address—in which not a few of the audience participated.

One of the Tuscaroras then made a brief address in his own language, which another interpreted. The two men had but little of the peculiar features of the Indian, and resembled respectable pious people among us. The language of the one speaking his vernacular was extremely rough, jagged and contorted, and articulated with difficulty. The address was simple and spiritual; full of thanks for the labors of missionaries, and expressing warm desires for the salvation of the world. The speaker gave his own history with much feeling. He went from that to speak of the great abundance of the whites, their means of spreading the gospel, and their consequent obligation.

Rev. Mr. Rockwell, missionary to the Tuscaroras, made a few remarks. He said that nearly one-third of all the nation were Christians; and nearly one-half of this number have become such within three years. They have recently enjoyed some of the most refreshing and powerful revivals there that he ever witnessed. More than a year ago, the work of grace began, and has continued until the present time. Mr. R. entered into some details of this work, and expressed himself confidently of its genuineness. He said the Indians were remarkably attentive to the preached word. In most of their habits and traits they resemble other people, and with the exception of their color, the missionary finds but little to remind him that he is not preaching to a New England congregation. They are a sober, affectionate, faithful and kindly people. Their prayer meetings are remarkably well attended—some coming three or four miles steadily. We may be sure the Lord is with the Indian race. We felt encouraged to labor there.

THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, Friday, Nov. 5, 1852.

The following persons will act as agents for this paper. The list will be increased from time to time.

B. N. Sexton........Journal Office, Stockton.
G. S. Wells........Sonora.
Joseph Harrison........Columbia.
Maj. Putney........Murphy's Diggings.
F. W. Gemmill........Volcano.
Burt's Express........Drytown.
Rev. J. A. Benton........Sacramento.
Rev. I. H. Brayton........Marysville.
Rev. J. H. Warren........Nevada.
Joseph Boston........Monterey.
B. D. Wilson........Los Angeles.
T. L. Vermeule........San Jose.
Parker & Elder........Grass Valley.
B. Dupuy........Shaw's Flat.
C. T. H. Palmer........Ophir.
Mason & McCombe........Yankee Jims.
John Alexander........Diamond Springs.
Charles S. Rouse........Moquelumne Hill.
E. Burke........Mariposa.
Mr. L. P. Fisher, is our traveling agent in the counties of Mariposa, Tuolumne, San Joaquin, and Calaveras.

How to Subscribe for the Pacific.

Many of our subscriptions expire previous to the calling of an agent to renew them. In such cases our subscribers have only to enclose to us in a letter either a $5 or $2½ piece, and put it into the nearest Post Office or Express, directed to "The Editor of the *Pacific*;" and we will send the paper for a period in proportion to the amount. Wrap the coin or lump first in a small piece of thin paper, and wafer it to the inside of the letter, to prevent its sliding about. We will pay the postage. Always state particularly the name of the place and county to which the paper is to be sent, and the name of the Post Office or Express.

The new postage law offers great facilities for sending papers to friends in the Atlantic States. Subscribers may pay the postage in advance by the quarter, at *the office where received* at the rate of only half a cent per paper. One cent only is charged on transient papers, if paid in advance, and two cents is the highest postage on any transient paper to the Atlantic States, and that is when not paid in advance. By purchasing one cent stamps, at the Post Office, Californians may pay the postage on each transient paper.

The office of the *Pacific* is in Bolton and Barron's building, Merchant street, one door west of Montgomery street.

Single copies may be purchased at the office, or at Marvin & Hitchcock's bookstore, or of Leland & Sullivan, in the Post Office building. For terms of subscription, see first page.

Absurdity of Partyism.

The late election has furnished many illustrations of the ridiculous lengths to which party politics may be carried. One instance, among others, occurred just on the eve of the late election, and by questions asked and answered in one of the daily papers became so public that it deserves a particular notice.

A very respectable gentleman in a central ward obtained the nomination of alderman. The nomination gave general satisfaction to the party. Certain rumors, (how started, does not appear) were set on foot concerning him, implicating his connection with certain political sentiments odious to many of his friends. The rumors, if not contradicted, were likely to endanger his election. Accordingly, the candidate is publicly catechised as to his orthodoxy on certain questions of *national* policy! On the following morning, the morning of the day of election, the candidate answers the questions, put to him, by asserting his orthodoxy, according to the received confession of faith!

Now, we censure not the friends of the candidate for thus seeking to remove from him an odium that would be likely to defeat his election. Nor do we find fault with the candidate for contradicting the false rumors that were doing him injury. But we do censure that species of political Inquisition which on points wholly irrelevant to the office, puts every candidate for the office on the rack. We are indignant at the effrontery as well as folly and wrong of that political censorship which humbles a man's independency on indifferent topics to the dictation of a clique.

We say irrelevant and indifferent. For such were the questions put to the candidate alluded to. He was before the people for an *Alderman*. As to his fitness for that office, whose duties are wholly local, he is questioned by his catechists as to his opinions on the Fugitive Slave Act, Free Soilism, and the introduction of slaves into this State.

We wonder not that men of self-respect shrink from political preferment who are thus liable to be set up like a dunce on the stool of public folly. It is bad enough to be thus publicly questioned on subjects of local and practical utility, which have some bearing on the fitness of the individual for the office which is thrust upon him. But to drag him up to expose his views on subjects wholly foreign to the office he is selected to fill, is both contemptible and absurd. It reminds us of the process of "sham tutoring" sometimes practised on Freshmen at a New England College, in which the credulous youth is asked by the imposing Sophomore, who pretends to be examining him for his fitness for college, how many shirts he has brought with him, or forsooth whether his faith is founded on the Cambridge or the Saybrook platform.

Had that candidate been asked concerning his views of the Jenny Lind purchase, or the Colton grants, or the wharf contracts, or the Vigilance Committee executions, or the city grade, or the planking of streets, and the construction of reservoirs and sewers, or the allowance of Sabbath evening theatres and dance houses, or the further toleration of the houses of infamy that open their doors of pollution on our thoroughfares day and night, there would have been some apology for calling on him to define his position. Had it been rumored, to the great injury of his moral character and the great danger of his political defeat, that on those practical and local, and important questions he was unsound according to the principles of decency, integrity, and the party, an "immediate reply" might have been called for "by many" interested in the prosperity of the city. But no! there are, it seems, questions of far greater importance than these to decide the fitness of a man for a place in the city council. It matters little, it would appear, whether a man is, or is not knave enough to squander the public funds, to divide the spoil with those in power, to defy the will of the people, or do any other public injury for private or party purposes. It is of no account forsooth, whether or not he be a foul-mouthed companion of Sabbath breakers and harlots, and so an enemy of public morals. But the great requisite for the wisdom and rectitude needed to provide for the redemption of the city credit, and the improvement of city streets and morals, is whether he approves or not of the Fugitive Slave Law of the last Congress! or the degrading of this State into a slave pen! or whether the last shade of the shadow of Seward may or may not have darkened his political views!! "O tempora, O Mores!"

If such has hitherto been the standard of fitness for municipal office, we cannot wonder that we have had such officers. And if such absurdity is hereafter to control our elections, the day of our hopes will not soon dawn.

Great questions of national policy may well enough have determined our vote for Scott or Pierce, or for either two of our rival candidates for Congress. But further than that the Sierra Nevada ought to have risen up a political as well as a geographical wall between the local interests of the Atlantic and Pacific. Our State, county and city elections should be determined by questions of *local* policy. We want Californians and citizens, not party men, as such, to rule over us, who will legislate for their constituents, as well as for themselves.

The Late Election.

The scenes of the late election, passed off in a manner to do great credit to the quiet and good order of the city. At the close of the previous week the Democrats held two political meetings on the Plaza, on Friday and Saturday evenings. At the first, Mr. McCorkle vindicated his course on the currency question, in a manner creditable to himself, if not to his party.

Mr. Latham displayed the powers of a strong voice in telling some very stale and vulgar anecdotes which had long since been worn out in previous political campaign.

On Saturday evening, at a mass meeting, Mr. Gwin made a sort of farewell speech previous to his embarking on Monday, Nov. 1st, for Washington.

On Monday evening, the Whigs turned out with great force and enthusiasm in a grand torch light — or more properly speaking, a paper lantern—procession. Each ward was represented by appropriate banners—"The same old coon" very much against his will, and very little to his edification, was mounted upon one of the illuminated boxes. All sorts of inscriptions and caricatures decorated the lanterns. One of them we noticed particularly—"The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and nothing shorter." [We hope to have several shorter ones finished about San Jose and Benicia before that is.] The procession wound through the principal streets and concentrated their forces around the platform on the Plaza, where brilliant bonfires, fireballs, and torches lit up the scene. The moon, also, as one orator noticed, condescended to smile on the proceedings, though some one remarked that she came much more punctually to the Temperance meeting and the Democratic meeting on the previous week. Col. Baker, Mr. Hawks, and Mr Billings addressed the meeting, their object being mainly to rally the forces, not to argue with opponents. Mr. Billings' was decidedly the best speech of the evening.

To a reflecting mind it is one of the sublimest sights to see the American people in motion. However much of clamorous enthusiasm, or of political rancour, or small wit, or vulgarity, or of the boisterous folly of intemperance, may be mingled in these scenes; yet withall, when one remembers the strong under current of political intelligence the firm attachment to law and order, and that calm confidence in the stability of our institutions which results from past experience in the peaceful mode of effecting a change of public officers, we have great reason to be proud of our land and its institutions. In France the people can only be permitted to assemble for political purposes when under the odious surveillance of an overpowering military force, for fear they should run to the terrific extreme of Red Republicanism.

In the South American Republics, an ignorant multitude is led, they know not whither, by the mere pronunciamento of a miserable demagogue. But with us the people, when they come up in their might, come to carry out their own will and not that of so called leaders.

During the election the greatest good humor, and, in general, good order prevailed at the polls. The Inspectors who had been elected by the people, and who were confirmed in the tenure of their office by a decision of the Supreme Court, were in their places at an early hour: no opposition having been manifested by the corps of Inspectors appointed illegally by the City Council. During the day the polls were approached by all without difficulty. Towards evening there was some crowding and jostling, and a few doubtless lost their chance, but earned a lesson to be punctual next time. We heard of only one instance of violence, and that not serious. The murder that occurred towards evening had no connexion with politics.

Notwithstanding the great number of irregular and independent tickets nominated, we were surprised at the great scarcity of such tickets at the poll where we voted. Nearly all that we saw there were regular tickets of both parties.

At the Mission Dolores, many Californians were brought in to take a lesson in Anglo Saxon politics.

On the whole it has been a proud day for the city, and the nation. For the first time the Presidential ballot has been cast from ocean to ocean. Where next will be the limits of its exercise. Manifest Destiny perhaps may guess.

Temperance Movement Last Week.

Not having been able to attend the Temperance meeting on the Plaza, on Tuesday, Oct. 26th, we omitted, unintentionally, any notice of it in our last paper. A friend has since handed us the following.

San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1852.

Mr. Editor:—I had the pleasure of being present, on Tuesday evening, on the Plaza, at a mass meeting held by the Sons of Temperance, and was well pleased with the occasion. Mr. Sharp presided with dignity and made many sensible remarks. The Rev. Wm. Taylor gave a short history of the temperance reform from Dr. Lyman Beecher's first movement in the cause till the present time, and made a very happy effort. He closed by wishing to see the Maine Liquor Law in full operation in California.

Mr. Thurston congratulated the friends of temperance on the certainty of having the desire of their hearts by pursuing a judicious course. Judging from his observation of the movement of the good work in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, all that was necessary to bring about the desired object was for the pulpit to do its duty, for the press to aid in giving the right direction, and as there are those that are not easily controlled by moral means, it was necessary that there be suitable laws, to aid the work of reform. "For the law was made for the lawless and disobedient." In order to obtain suitable laws, it was necessary to have suitable men to make those laws, and this should be remembered at the ballot box, by every freeman, by every lover of his country, and race. Let the enquiry be when votes are cast, has the candidate, with other requisite qualifications, that of entire abstinence from all that intoxicates as a beverage. Look upon the man that takes the first social glass, as a dangerous man; not only as endangering his own soul and body, but as unsuitable for public trust. Withold your votes from such a man.

Mr. Thurston spoke of the profanation of the Sabbath; not only of its being spent as a day of amusement and recreation, but as a day of dissipation. He was surprised that the daily papers circulated in the families of our city should not only justify such a course but recommend it to be pursued by others. He thought parents that loved their children and cared for their morals should be careful what papers they allowed in their families.

He recommended the passage of the Maine Liquor Law, to enable the poor drunkard, when he once got out of the gutter to keep out, and to prevent others from falling in. Especially he recommended it as a blessing to the wives and children of drunkards, saving them from indescribable anguish.

Brother Sharp, who presided, made a few appropriate remarks on the peculiar design of the Sons of Temperance, which was to make men temperate by abstinence from all that intoxicates; to make them temperate also in eating.

Dr. Gibbons had two reasons for not speaking. First, the lateness of the hour. Second, that it was against his business to promote temperance, for intemperance made a great deal of work for the doctors. "Must I," said he, "cut my own throat, and spoil my own bread and butter—it's a hard case—but, if I must go on and tell the truth, it will be a gloomy picture."

The doctor went on in a plain straight-forward speech, full of wit and irony, to illustrate with his medical experience the baneful effects of intemperance on bodily health as well as morals. He rebuked those physicians who are careless in their prescriptions of alcoholic preparations for reformed drunkards, who are thereby seduced again to their vicious habits. The doctor was heartily applauded.

Several ladies were present, apparently deeply interested in the meeting. The services were interspersed with excellent music, and all seemed to feel that it was good to be there. The glorious moon rose, and seemed to smile upon the proceedings.

I supposed that all the friends of religion and good order would be well pleased with the meeting; but, to my great disappointment I found by the morning papers it was not so altogether. The *Alta* seems to be somewhat candid, and rather favors the meeting, but objects to the censure of the press. I would ask the Editor if he does not know that there is, in and about San Francisco, more dissipation on the Sabbath than on any other day of the week? The writer believes there is infinitely more. As to the sacredness of the day, I leave him to settle that with his God and his Bible. The way to best enjoy the day of sacred rest, King David found, was in the Courts of the Lord in holy devotion. What greater mental enjoyment can there be found on earth than in the worship of God, who is a Spirit, and seeketh such as worship him in spirit and in truth.—May the Editor of the *Alta* know it by practical experience.

The Editor of the *Herald* is a great unbeliever in the future success of the temperance movement. But I have seen the time within the last thirty years when the prospects for temperance in Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island were far more discouraging than they now look in this State.

In another article the *Herald* comes out against the Maine Liquor Law, connecting other subjects with it, and calls it fanaticism, although no other subject was broached in the meeting on the plaza foreign from the one under consideration. Doctor Gibbons merely alluded by way of illustration to the filthy habit of using tobacco, to show the force of habit.

Now if the Editor of the *Herald* wishes to open his columns for the free discussion of what he calls fanaticism, he can be accommodated. But I appeal to his humanity to know if he wishes this drinking business to go on. Does he wish to see two drunken men fall off the wharf in the same week? Does he wish to see men lying dead drunk on the side walk at mid-day? or to see drunken men fighting and others urging them on as if they were dogs?—Would he wish to be constantly disturbed by the cries of murder, and on opening his window, hear one man cry out that his teeth have been knocked out with a club, while another shouts, stab him! stab him! This is not imagination; it is painful reality, and you may see it on Pacific Street in all its enormity, especially on the Sabbath. I hope our friend of the *Herald* will no more oppose that which has for its object the suppression of all intemperance; but rather that we may have the assurance that his influence will be in the right direction on all subjects.

A Citizen.

San Jose Correspondence.

San Jose, October 30, 1852.

The balmy air, and relief from excitement which this valley affords are welcome to a San Franciscan. The aspect of the town has changed a great deal in two years. This change to a superficial observer would indicate decay.

He would see the evidences of it in the many vacant houses, in the general want of repair in the buildings, and in the absolute abandonment of many to ruin. But to one familiar with the facts of the case, no such inference is necessary. The presence of State government and two legislatures caused an unnatural expansion in business, and speculation was rife. There was held out the promise of a prosperity to the town which was delusive and false. The presence of power and patronage attracted the wrong kind of people to compose a prosperous community. When the capital was removed the business to which it gave a temporary existence ceased, and the place was left to fall back on other and better resources. Those well-known "halls," made notorious by the scenes of "a thousand drinks," are silent and gloomy, and as one wakes the echoes within them by his footsteps, the strains of a melancholy air come back to him, to which belong the words—

"I feel like one who treads alone,
Some banquet hall deserted."

Let the memory of those scenes of infamy enacted here, *perish*, and the actors who figured in them, let them remain in their deserved *obscurity*. The centre of the town's business seems to have moved northward to about the crossing of the street that leads to Santa Clara, with that which leads to Alviso.

The town and the whole community in the valley are a good deal excited by the frequent robberies and murders that have occurred in the neighborhood within the past few months. Suspicion rests on native Californians and Mexicans who have no occupation or visible means of support. They are believed to infest the thickets and mountain passes, and to sally out when opportunity offers, for theft or robbery. It is deemed unsafe to travel unarmed, and the community is preparing to act on the defensive, and free itself from such hordes of banditti.

SABBATH.

I attended to-day, the funeral of Capt. Henry McKee, late of Middletown, Conn. He has resided in California about two years. He had sent for his family, and it is supposed that his wife and six children left home on the first of October, for this place, by way of Cape Horn. If so, the first intelligence of this afflictive event will reach them when they arrive here, and find that he whom they had journied so far to meet, has been buried for months! What reverses and disappointments await us in this uncertain life. Captain McKee was fifty years old, and had spent most of his active life at sea. This occupation he desired to abandon, and seek a quiet home in this valley, where he could spend the remnant of his days in peace with his family. For this he labored long and anxiously, and just as his desire seemed about to be granted, he was taken from the world. But we believe he has gone to his rest, and enjoys the blessed society of that Saviour whose name he professed for many years.

We cannot but lament the death of such men, especially when they are taken from among those who purpose to become permanent citizens among us. It does not seem as if we could spare them, but, in the presence of death, we are always impressed with the thought that God's ways are not as our ways. We indulge the hope that we may see men of like character, in the young men of this place who followed him to the grave, and paid the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of him who had come among them only to die.

Obituary.

Deceased, on the evening of the 2d Nov. at the residence of F. W. Macondray, Esq., Rev. Joseph Harrington, aged 30 years, pastor of the Unitarian Church in this city, and lately of Hartford, Conn.

This melancholy providence has produced a profound sensation. Few clergymen have been more warmly welcomed, or more flatteringly received by the people of their charge. His admirable qualities of mind and heart at once introduced him into a wide and influential circle of acquaintance. Long deferred hope had built on him unusual expectations. Those expectations were not disappointed. No other probably could have at once more happily and completely united in himself a new congregation. The auspices of the society of which he became the head immediately assumed the most favorable character. A large congregation that had long been awaiting his arrival immediately gathered around him. A subscription for the speedy erection of a large and permanent house of worship was at once circulated, and with unusual success. A site was purchased, the grading completed, the builder's contract made. Every thing betokened the rapid consummation of their hopes.

But death has interfered and changed the scene. The growing anxieties of his hearers and friends have ended in mourning. A three weeks' illness of a fever contracted on his way hither, but undeveloped until the lapse of a month after his arrival, has silenced a voice his many admirers loved to hear. The form they loved to see standing before them they have lowered to its resting place among the dead. They feel a loss not easily repaired. The prospects buried with him will not soon be revived.

Mr. H. bore his protracted illness with exemplary patience, and died cheerfully, in the perfect possession of his mental powers. He has left a wife and daughter, long to mourn over the desolation of their home. We weep for them, and commend them to the God of the widow and the fatherless.

Santa Cruz, October 28th, 1852.

Editor Pacific:—I send you herewith a copy of a preamble and resolutions which were passed by Eureka Division No. 4, Sons of Temperance located in this place.

If it be consistent with the various demands on your columns to publish them, you would much oblige a number of your subscribers who are members of the Division.

Whereas, The intelligence has reached this Division of the death of our worthy brother James Hecox, while crossing the plains with his family to make this country his permanent residence, Therefore be it

Resolved, That by this sad bereavement this Division has lost one of its most faithful and efficient members; we, a devoted brother, and our community a worthy and estimable citizen.

Resolved, That as a division we condole with the friends and relatives of our deceased brother in their affliction, and direct our Recording Scribe to present his family with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That as a token of remembrance of our brother, it is ordered that these resolutions be transferred to the Recording Scribe's Book and the Trustees directed to dress the Division Room in mourning.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make arrangements for the preaching of a funeral discourse in memory of our deceased brother, at an early day after the arrival of his family and that, as a mark of our respect and sorrow, the Division attend upon the delivery of said discourse.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be furnished to the *California Christian Advocate* and the *Pacific* for publication.

Jacob L. Williams,
R. S. Eureka Division No. 4

Mortality on Emigrant Ships and Steamers.

Some very elaborate and valuable tables were published last week in the San Francisco *Herald*, intended to exhibit the comparative mortality during six months past on board the Steamers from Panama and Nicaragua respectively, and also that on board the sailing Ships from the same places.

The names of the steamers, the number of the passengers, and the number of deaths on each steamer are given in the statement, but we have room only for the following

RECAPITULATION.

Record of the number of passengers and deaths occurring on board steamships and sailing vessels arriving from Panama and San Juan in the port of San Francisco, from March 1, 52, to Sept. 1, '52.

	Newspaper Report.		Cust'm House Report.		Average.		
Steamers.	pass.	d'ths.	pass.	d'ths.	pass.	d'ths.	pr cent.
Panama route.	9866	43	9790	43	9828	43	43 100
San Juan route.	4433	65	3287	67	4360	66	1½
Independent.	2995	32	3120	8	3058	20	67-100
Sailing Vessels.							
Panama route	3973	203	3468	179	3720	190	5 1-100
San Juan route,	1131	47	1104	40	1117	43	3 85-100

The inference to be drawn from this table is that the mortality on the Pacific Mail Co's. Ships from Panama, for the last six months was forty-three hundredths of one per cent of the passengers carried. On the Nicaragua Steamers one and a half per cent: on the Independent line from Panama, sixty-seven hundredths of one per cent. On sailing vessels, Panama Route, five and one hundredths per cent; Nicaragua route three and eighty-five hundredths per cent.

The Bible Society Meeting.

The services connected with the third anniversary of the San Francisco Bible Society, will be attended on Sabbath evening next, at the Chapel of the Baptist Church, on Washington street, commencing at seven o'clock.

The annual report of the operations of the society will be presented, and addresses may be expected from Rev. Messrs. Brierly and Simonds of this city, and Corwin of San Jose. The public are invited to attend.

We hope our city readers will take special heed to this notice. This cause ranks among the first in our list of benevolent operations, and requires for its success not only the mere countenance and good wishes, but the energetic co-operation of its friends. Attend, and take some one with you.

Sabbath School Concert for Prayer.—The Monthly Meeting for Prayer for Sabbath Schools, will be held in the Baptist Chapel, Washington street, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock. All friends of the cause are invited to attend.

Adams & Co's New Office.

Our very accommodating friends, Messrs. Adams & Co., have moved into their new rooms in Mr. Parrot's new building. They occupy a front equal to two stores, one of which is devoted to the Banking department, and the other to the Express. A railing separates the two. The fixtures are of mahogany, got up in fine taste, adapted to the convenience of each division of their business, and allowing ample space for all. The Sacramento and Stockton, and Atlantic Expresses have each their separate desks and counters; there is a packing room for specie; a private counting room for the head of the house, and bed rooms for the clerks who sleep in the office.

Both the upper stories are to be occupied as a *home* for the resident partner, and the numerous clerks of the establishment. This is a most judicious arrangement, but not new with Messrs. Adams & Co., who have hitherto occupied for this purpose, a splendid mansion on Bush street.

A working man writes an able article in the Sonora Herald, advocating the establishment of a Lyceum in that place.

From Oregon.

The steamer Columbia, Capt. Dall, arrived on Saturday evening, in three days from Oregon. About five hundred wagons of the immigration are still beyond the Dalles, and some beyond the Blue Mountains.

A party are now engaged in the survey of a railway, from the Skeokum Chuck coal mines to Puget Sound.

Large Lump.—Mr. E. L. Perham, formerly of Morgan county, Indiana, just in from the Rogue River mines, showed a lump of pure gold one day this week, weighing five hundred and twenty-three dollars. It was taken out near Jacksonville, in the southern part of the Territory, and was as fine a specimen as we ever saw.—*Statesman.*

Adam E. Wimple was hung on the 8th, for the murder of his wife. Murders and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

Robberies.—Some time since, between three and four thousand dollars in gold dust was stolen from the store of Mr. James Holman, Salem. It was taken from the safe, which was unlocked. Five thousand dollars in coin, lying alongside, in the safe, was left untouched. It is supposed the money was taken in the evening, while the store was open, or that an entrance was effected through the window, while the clerks were at tea.

On Sunday evening the store of Messrs. Atwater, in this city, was robbed of about thirty-five dollars, the contents of the drawer. On Wednesday night the bakery of Mr. J. H. Miller, of this city, was entered, and about forty dollars taken from the drawer. The same night the room of Dr. Evans of this city, government geologist, was entered and robbed of a gun and about forty dollars.—*Statesman.*

Prices of Produce in Oregon City.—Wheat, $2 50 and $3. Flour, $12 per hundred lbs., or $25 per bbl. Oats, $1 25 per bushel. Rye and Corn, none in the market. Potatoes, $2 and $2 50 per bushel. Onions, $5 and $6 per bushel.

Oregon Fruit.—The San Francisco Whig says: Some specimens of fruit were yesterday brought into our office by a gentleman, which certainly exceed anything of the kind ever seen in our young State, and which we were surprised and gratified to learn were raised in Oregon, in the Willamette Valley, and from trees of only four years growth. The grafts were brought across the plains in 1849. The specimens we examined were selected from an immense orchard of 200,000 trees. We are not at liberty to state the location of this magnificent fruitery at present, but shall in a few weeks be able to lay before our readers some interesting particulars respecting the horticultural treasures of Oregon and California. The fruit shown us yesterday comprised the rare varieties of the "Rambeau apple," (a most luscious looking fruit, and of tempting fragrance") the "Smith cider," the "winter green," the "white pearmain," and the celebrated "maiden's blush." These are all in a fine state of preservation, having been gathered but a few days since. Among others was a huge quince, very fragrant, which quite carries one home to the magnificent quince orchards of the East.—These are unmistakeable evidences of the capability of our soil for producing the finest fruit.

School for Boys at Benicia.

We take pleasure in inviting the attention of our readers to Rev. C. M. Blake's advertisement in another column. Mr. Blake has been a resident of California for several years, and is favorably known to many of our subscribers. Ill health having driven him from his pastoral charge at Grass Valley, he has returned to the climate of the sea shore, and to an occupation in which he has had extensive experience in the older States; and for which he is eminently well qualified. He has his family with him, and the youth from other towns will there find a pleasant home, and parental example and watchfulness for their health and morals. We are glad to welcome another Protestant School among us.

Some of our Sacramento friends, whose families have been driven out by the conflagration, will find Mr. Blake's School an excellent asylum for their young lads.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Our readers will be pleased to learn, that a supply of this popular work was received by late arrivals, and that it may be had at Marvin & Hitchcock's bookstore, 168 Montgomery street, opposite the site of the magnificent new hotel. These gentlemen have fitted up their new establishment in fine style. They have a choice selection of books that *are* books, worth reading and worth buying, in the departments of History, Literature, Modern Languages, Agriculture, and the Useful Arts. We are glad to see a disposition manifested among our booksellers, at last to supply our reading public with something better than the paltry trash of the pamphlet novelists.

The National Magazine.—The numbers of this periodical for July, August and September, have been laid upon our table. We have not yet had leisure to read them carefully, but in glancing through the pages, the impression has been made upon us that the articles are both solid, instructive and entertaining. It is copiously embellished with engravings, among which we notice portraits of Neander the historian, President Olin, and our venerable friend Dr. Lyman Beecher, as natural as life. There is an article "on the public and private splendor of old Rome," with very accurate drawings of some of the ancient monuments of that city, reviving in our minds "pleasant memories of pleasant lands."

The work is for sale, or may be subscribed for, at $3.50 per year, at the Book Depository on board the Bethel Ship, on Davis street, near Washington, kept by Rev. Wm. Taylor.

Movements of Steamers.—Four Steamers, the Northerner, the California, and the New Orleans, for Panama, and the Brother Jonathan for San Jaun Del Sud, sailed on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. The shipment of gold amounted to $2,643,837, besides what was taken by the passengers, which would probably swell the amount to $3,000,000! The steamer Columbia from Oregon arrived on Saturday evening and leaves on Friday morning, 5th November.

The next steamer from Panama is hourly expected.

Telegraph to Sonora.—A gentleman was endeavoring to organize a company to construct a telegraph between Stockton and Sonora.

BURNING OF SACRAMENTO.

Just as we were about closing our columns for the press, on Wednesday evening, the steamers Antelope and Confidence arrived with the astonishing intelligence that nearly the whole of the city of Sacramento was consumed by fire! In the business portion of the city, only four or five buildings were saved. These were Page, Bacon & Co.'s building, Watson & Biscoe's, Lady Adams & Co.'s, and Sandford & Brothers. The burnt district extends from J to N Street, and from the Levee to 10th Street.

We derive the following particulars from the very copious account furnished to the *Alta California* by the Express messenger of Adams & Co., and issued in an extra.

The fire broke out in the Millinery shop of Madame Lanos, on J street, near the Corner of Fourth. Madame Lanos was sick, and it is supposed she was consumed in her bed. The flames spread rapidly up and down the street, and caught the Crescent City Hotel opposite, a large and inflammable building, which caused the flames to spread with uncontrollable fury.

Many houses were blown up with powder, and the firemen and citizens put forth almost superhuman exertions, but with no avail.

"On both sides the street, and bearing down the length of the city, the flames extended, soon reaching the Orleans. The buildings all around were blown up with the rapidity of magic, carts standing ready with loads of 25lb kegs of powder. The "Union Office" next fell, the proprietors saving two presses type and paper sufficient for a few days supply. They intend issuing an extra for the two o'clock boat. The Tehama block, containing "Page Bacon & Co," "Swift,s" and "Gwin's" banks, were saved by the wind blowing directly across the street from them. J. P. Starr's Brick store also made a wall to prevent the spread of the fire in that direction."

"At this moment the fire reached from the Levee, at I street to 10th, one sea of fire crumbling every thing to ashes: the large brick store of J. A. Haines, the brick blocks on K street and, all but that of the Lady Adams & Co., on K street, between 1st and 2nd streets. This build ing stands prominently and erect this morning, a monument to the proprietors sagacity and good sense."

"The families on the line below K street, were busy removing their valuables and furniture, when the flames crossed the brick barrier and swept, with remorseless fury, down and across, licking from street to alley, with its forked tongue, and apparently shrivelling the wooden buildings with a single breath. The inmates of the Hospital—seventy and over—were taken in season to the Levee, and from thence to a house, by Drs. Briarly and Williams. The City Market (brick) and Hospital were the last on the line, when the citizens effectually stopped its further progress. On T street, the brick building of Reynolds & Co. made but a light barrier, the roof falling in almost immediately with three of No. 3's Engine men, who were burnt to death. Every thing is burnt to Eighth street on the North and Ninth street on the South side of J, to Twelfth street on K, down to N street on the East, through N and M to the Levee. The El Dorado, supposed impregnable, is also gutted, as also Merritt's and Dr. Morrill's and Scudder & Canal's.

The number of lives lost that can be ascertained is six. Madame Lanos, where the fire originated, was sick, and perished in her own bed. Three men of Engine Co. No. 3 fell with the roof of Reynolds & Co.'s store, and were swallowed up alive. The confusion of the day and scattering of people prevented a roll call, to ascertain the names of the gallant but unfortunate firemen.

A lady next door to the place where the fire originated, is also supposed lost. The number scorched is enormous, all of which were carefully cared for by surgeons on board the *Camanche*. Every assistance possible was proffered by the Captains and Agents of the steamers, whose vessels were crowded with females. The Levee was strewn with goods of every description, and the wind slanting S. E., threw the sparks from the goods, all of which were saved. At 5 o'clock the fire had nearly ceased, the smouldering embers throwing huge clouds of smoke and lurid flashes, that brought desolation to the hearts of all who witnessed the sickening sight. The losses cannot be much less than $5,000,000.

Undaunted by the overwhelming catastrophe, the citizens are contracting for the erection of new buildings to be commenced the next day. The steamers were turned into Hospitals and Asylums for the wounded, and for the ladies and children. The Antelope and Confidence brought many of them to seek shelter in San Francisco. Over 2,500 buildings are supposed to be destroyed. Provisions were very scarce. Doughnuts were selling for $1 each, and a cup of coffee for 50 cents. Adams & Co., Mills, Townsend & Co., Rhodes, Pardy & McNulty, Read & Co., saved all their treasure unharmed in their fire proof brick vaults, all of which were opened this morning. Their several losses are about $3000 each. A man was shot at the El Dorado Saloon, trying to break into a safe. The election went off quietly. The ballots for President had been counted, showing a net Whig majority of about five hundred. The ballots of the First and Third wards were removed to a place of safety in time—those of the Second Ward were supposed to be destroyed, the fire catching the building in less than five minutes from the time it originated.

The County Court House and Rev. Mr. Benton's church are said to be saved.

RICH DISCOVERY.—A friend from Walaupa, informs us great excitement exists in that busy little berg in consequence of the discovery of a rich lead, entirely by accident, in the heart of that town. Some persons were digging a well for water, a subscription having been raised for that purpose, and found the color all the way down, but no water, to the depth of thirty feet. Another subscription was raised to sink the well thirty feet farther, and during the second attempt a dollar to the pan was struck, and at three feet farther down five dollars per pan, and no signs of a bed rock. Innumerable claims were staked off, and, as our informant has it, "donkeys loaded with stakes were being driven about, to stake off the Streets.—*Nevada Journal.*

Election Returns.

The number of State, county, and city officers to be elected was so great, to say nothing of the number of candidates, that complete returns of the whole city vote cannot be had in time for our paper of this week. The probability is thus far, that the majority on the National, Congressional, and State tickets will be decidedly Democratic, that the Mayor and a majority of the Council will be Whig, and that the other officers will be distributed in proportions at present very doubtful between the two parties.

The *Evening Journal* gives the following summary of the Presidential vote.

	Whole No. Votes	Scott.	Pierce.
First Ward,	1,238	49 maj.	—
Second Ward,	1,232	—	130 maj.
Third Ward,	1,289	unknown.	
Fourth Ward,	791	94 maj.	—
Fifth Ward,	1,048	161 maj.	—
Sixth Ward,	1,070	103 maj.	—
Seventh Ward,	788	—	—
Eighth Ward,	571	—	69 maj.
—		—	300 maj.
	8,130	407 maj.	
Presidio precinct,			139 maj.
Tenth District,			104 maj.
			20 maj.

We cannot conceive that the confused and imperfect returns of the several wards can be of any interest to our readers in the country, and our city readers will find more full returns in the morning papers.

From San Jose, we learn that at the San Jose precinct, the Scott ticket had a majority of 41. At Santa Clara, Scott's majority was 101. It is thought that Hester will be elected District Judge, over Minor, both Democrats,) although Minor's vote at latest accounts, was ahead in San Jose.

From Solano County we learn that the Democratic majority is about 100.

Napa is said to have given about 50 Democratic majority. Martin E. Cook is elected to the Senate, his competitor having withdrawn.

City Matters.

MURDER.—A man by the name of John Chapel or Chapman, but known in this community as Jonny Cabb, was murdered on the day of election, 2d Nov. at a Mexican house No. 228 Pacific Street between Dupont and Stockton. The deceased who had been indulging very freely in patriotic liquor, came to the Mexican house in a state of intoxication, and was noisy and abusive to the women. The bar keeper, a Mexican, remonstrated with him; deceased drew a pistol, the Mexican knocked it from his hand, and stabbed him. The wounded man staggered across the street to another bar room and expired very soon. How common is the reply that "a little liquor never does one any harm." It is the *little* that soon increases to much.—Without liquor this man would probably not have been murdered. The incident is one of the precious fruits of licensed rum shops.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We learn from the *Alta* that there have been only twenty-nine interments during the week ending October 30, by far the smallest number reported for many months. The principal disease was dropsy, which was prevalent solely among the Chinese.

DEATH BY POISON.—Coroner Gray held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of Mr. C. H. Gridley, at No. 220 Dupont street. The evidence showed that the deceased had drank in the house of Mary Washington, and from that time was ill. It was very conflicting with some hints that he was not of sound mind. He was from Boston, Mass., and aged about 24 years. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by poison, administered by some person unknown.—*Alta.*

From the Mining Region.

MINING, &c.—On Thursday morning last, we were visited with a smart shower of rain, which was repeated, with greater or less degree of intensity, during the day. Our streets and roads were at once converted from dust to mud, and a great deal of shifting quarters and making preparations against rain, was the result. Very little has yet been done to help the miner, but a supply of water is hourly expected down the race from the Stanislaus, in consequence of the rain.

The rivers have all raised a few feet, but we have not heard as yet, that any great damage has been done. Just before the rain, the diggings on all the southern rivers were yielding more handsomely than they have ever yet done. More fluming has been done on them than ever before, and the result in many instances, has been very encouraging. We know of a company on the Merced that has taken out more than $2,600 per day for 14 consecutive days.

Many of the companies on Wood's Creek, above Sonora, have been doing finely for some weeks past. The Fort Washington, Mississippi, Murphy's, and other claims in the same neighborhood, are better than ever before.—*Sonora Herald.*

RICH HAUL.—Mr. Greenwood, who has just come over from Murphy's, Calaveras County, informs us that the diggings in that vicinity are paying very well at present. A party of three Germans, friends of his, lately purchased a claim for fifty dollars, from which they took 107 ounces of gold in three days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week. The camp is improving very fast, there being at least thirty frame houses in process of erection at the present time. Murphy's promises to be one of the principal towns in the mountains.—*Ib.*

FIDDLETOWN.—This town is situated in the north of our county, between the branches of Dry Creek. It seems to be a kind of neutral ground. The county boundary, at this section is defined by the centre of the creek, but it has not yet been decided whether the north or the south branch is the main stream. This state of affairs has puzzled the county officers a good deal, while it has afforded amusement to the inhabitants. When an officer from Calaveras visits the place to collect taxes, they plead that they have no right to pay him, as they belong to El Dorado—and should a collector from that county make a similar demand, he is laughed at and sent empty away. Thus from the vague language of the statute, a large population are living in a state of enviable independence, enjoying themselves in every manner, while the outsiders have to pay for "the Fiddlers."—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

THE RIVER.—No permanent rise has taken place in the Mokelumne River in consequence of the incessant rain of Thursday. A slight rain was perceptible yesterday morning, but it has subsided. There is still much work to be done by the damming companies in the bed of the river, who would be seriously injured by a freshet at the present time.

CENSUS RETURNS.—Mr. Nutman, the census agent, has kindly furnished us with the following aggregate return for San Joaquin county—

POPULATION.

White male inhabitants,	3,582
" female "	987
Black male "	60
" female "	21
Domesticated male Indians,	168
" female "	211
Total population,	5,029
Citizens of U. S. over 21,	2,451
Black males over 21,	53
Domestic male Indians over 21,	516*
Foreign male residents,	650
" female "	211
" over 21,	516

PRODUCTIONS AND CAPITAL.

Horses,	3,403	Bush. Barley,	101,589
Mules,	1,081	" Oats,	1,625
Cows,	1,598	Corn,	1,245
Beef cattle,	5,447	Wheat,	5,145
Hogs,	2,195	Potatoes,	1,410
Work Oxen,	2,417	Tons of hay,	6,443
Sheep,	1,712	Acres cultivated,	3,890
Amount of capital employed,			$2,896,000

The census has been taken with great care, and much praise is due to Mr. Nuttman for his efforts to get correct returns.—*San Joaquin Republican.*

* There is evidently some error in these figures, as they do not tally with those above.

ED. PACIFIC.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Business during the past week has been devoid of any excitement. All occupied with the elections.

The fire at Sacramento has unsettled prices of several articles in the line of Lumber, Building Materials, and Provisions. Speculators who came down in the Sacramento boats bought up all the Lumber and Duck to be had. There is a little more brisk demand for Flour.

FLOUR—Prices kept up by speculators, who have monopolized all here and to arrive for a month to come. $34 to $35 for Gallego and Haxall. Graham Flour, $10 per 100 lbs; Buckwheat Flour, $22½ per 100 lbs. Chili Flour, $33 to $34.

CORN MEAL—Kiln Dried, $16 per bbl, and $9 per half bbl.

OATS—Are scarce, and wanted at 4½ to 5c ℔ lb.

BARLEY—3½ c ℔ lb.

WHEAT—Of the new crop, is in request; price, 6c per lb. for milling. Chili and Oregon Seed Wheat, 10 to 12 c.

HAY—Is worth $30 to $35 ℔ ton.

CORN—Is worth 5 c per lb.

POTATOES—5 to 8½c ℔ lb. before the fire. Some sales of very superior 3½ to 4c per lb. Market advanced considerably since news from Sacramento.

ONIONS—5 to 7c ℔ lb.

PORK—Mess and Clear $50 per bbl. for former, $52 for latter.

LARD—20 to 22c ℔ lb. in tin cans.

BUTTER—Goshen, 42½ a 47.

HAMS—25c ℔ lb.

RICE—15 to 20 c.

BEANS—Chili, 7c; American white, at 1 to 2c.

COFFEE—We quote Coffee 20 to 23c per lb.—Prices nominal.

CANDLES—Adamantine, 32½ to 35c; Sperm, 37½ to 42½c per lb.

SUGARS—Manila, 9 to 10c; Havana, 12c; Crushed, 13c. Latter very scarce. Stock of Manila Sugar large, and we may look for a decline.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—25 to 40c ℔ gallon for the former, and 50 to 75 cts for the latter. Stuart's Syrup, 90 to 90 cents per gallon.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales at 15c; Grain Bags, 25c.

DRY GOODS—Sheetings, and Drills, 11 to 12c; Woollen Socks $5 to $6 ℔ doz.; Red Flannel Shirts, $20 ℔ doz.; Blue do. do. $24 a 26 ℔ doz.; Hickory Shirts, $7 ℔ doz.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Of desirable style, suited to the season, in request, and will pay 50 to 75 ℔ cent. profit on Eastern cost. India Rubber Boots, $6 to $8½ per pair.

HARDWARE—Collins & Co. Hartford, Axes $14 to $15 per doz.; Collins' Picks, $17 to $20 per dozen. Nails are jobbing out at $8 to $15 ℔ cwt., according to size required; consumption very large. Stock light.

L. H. Shovels scarce and high; Ames' Cast Steel, worth $50 to $60 ℔ doz.; all other brands range from $30 to $40 ℔ doz.; D. handled Shovels, selling moderately at $15 to $25 ℔ doz.; Axe Helves and Pick Helves worth from $5 to $7 ℔ doz. Hoes $12 to $15 per doz.

LUMBER—Demand good—consumption large: cargoes from up and down the coast, commanded before the late news, $100 ℔ M. Eastern Lumber, $140 to $225 per M. Very scarce. Prices now unsettled.

LIME—Scarce and wanted at $4½ per bbl.

BRICK—In request at $23 to $21 ℔ M.

DRIED APPLES—12½c ℔ lb; Dried Peaches, 25 to 30c ℔ lb.

SALERATUS—9 to 10c ℔ lb.

SOAP—7 to 8c ℔ lb. Excelsior 8 to 9c.

SHOT—$4 ℔ bag.

STARCH—16 to 18c ℔ lb.

CORN STARCH—For Puddings, 20 to 25c per lb.

CHEESE—if prime quality, 14½ to 15 c. per lb.

MACKEREL—$20 to $25 per bbl.

CODFISH—$20 to $25 per cwt.

POWDER—Dupont's $4 per lb. Blasting, $3½ to $4 per keg.

TAR—$12 per bbl.

PITCH—$20 to $22 per bbl.

HONEY—25 c per lb.

PAINTED PAILS—$15 per dozen. Painted Tubs, in nests, $12 to $15.

HARNESS LEATHER—45 to 50 c per lb.

TOBACCO—Grape, 45 c. Nectar, 37½ to 40 c per lb.

COAL—$35 per ton.

MANILA ROPE—35 c per lb.

RAISINS—Best Malaga, $7 to $7½ per box.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Are in large supply.—Plows are super abundant, and selling according to size at $15 to $35 each. Ox Yokes with Bows complete, $12 to $16.

Married.

On the 23d instant, by Orrin Bailey Esq. Justice of the Peace, Emile Lecroq to Miss Sarah Bovenval, both of France.

In this city, Oct. 21st, by Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Robert J. Denyer to Susan Clausen, both of this city.

In this city, Oct. 23th, Dr. B. Lambert, of Halcyon Cottage, to Mrs. Mary Teresa Byrne, of Dublin.

In Stockton, on Wednesday evening, 27th inst., at the residence of Dr. Bateman, by Rev. H. C. Benson, Mr. Thomas Randall, Jr., of Boston, Mass., to Miss Rhoda Stackpole, of Thomaston, Me.

In Santa Clara Valley, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. C. Yager, Elias F. Springer to Miss Kate E. Shore, both formerly of Washington co, Missouri.

In Nevada, on the 21st, by the Rev. John J. Martin, Mr. Wm. Floyd to Mrs. Nancy F. Morgan.

At Sonoma, Oct. 27th, John Crocker to Mrs. Mary Coustine, both of Napa.

Died.

In this city, Oct. 27, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Ella E. wife of Walter W. Sherwood, 23.

Oct. 28th, Wm. J. only son of Hugh and Mary Murdoch, 5.

At 3 o'clock, 2d of Nov., at the residence of Mr. Macondray, on Stockton street, the Rev. Joseph Harrington, pastor of the Unitarian church, and late of Hartford, Conn.

In Dowdieville, on the 25th Oct., John Van Guilder, of Eaton co., Michigan, 23.

A man by the name of Meranda Homes, of Michigan, fell from a rock about sixty feet in height, at Gold Hill, near Pine Grove, on the 25th Oct. He died on the following day.

In Marysville, Oct. 31st, Silas Orr, of dysentery, 21, late of Adams county, Ill.

In Marysville, on the 29th ult., of dysentery, Dr. Alexander Huff, formerly of Norwich, Conn.

At American Valley, on the 8th inst., Wm. Atkins, of Hallowell, Me., 23.

In Marysville, on the 19th inst, John Fisher, formerly of Pennsylvania.

At the Junction House, on the 21st, Joseph D. Yuba, S. W. Langton's little Indian boy, 12 yrs.

At Sonoma, Oct. 27th, infant son of Mr. C Asbury.

At Benicia, Oct. 29th, of typhoid fever, Thomas Foster, about 30, native of Missouri.

Drowned in the Columbia River, Oregon, Mr. Joseph H. Ruth, formerly of San Francisco. He was connected with the coast survey.

In Marysville, on the 29th inst., of dysentery, Dr. Alanson Huff, of Norwich, Conn.

On the 10th Oct. in Marion county, O. T., Mr. Thomas K. Simpson, 37, leaving a wife and five little children.

At the Grand Ronde, while crossing the Plains to Oregon, Dr. J. Clarke Moore, late of Carlisle, Ill., son of Maj. Albert Moore, Linn city, aged 47.

At Foster's Bar, Yuba co, Oct. 16th, Eugene Miller, 39.

BOOKSTORE REMOVED.

WE HAVE REMOVED THE PIONEER BOOKSTORE to the new and spacious building, No. 168 Montgomery street, next to the corner of Washington street, where we will be pleased to see all our friends and customers. By recent arrivals we have received a large addition to our stock, and many invoices afloat are now daily expected. Our stock will comprise everything that can be found in the most extensive Book and Stationery Warehouse in the East, and our prices shall be very moderate. The mercantile community, traders and miners generally are requested to call and examine our stock at our new location, 168 Montgomery street, next to the corner of Washington.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK.

WILLARD LEONARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sansome, north Clay Street, up Stairs,
San Francisco, California.

N. B. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Provisions and Produce, and to filling orders from the country on the most reasonable terms. feb29

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BENICIA.

REV. C. M. BLAKE has established himself with his family, at this healthful and accessible locality, where he will receive a few boarding pupils, to whom thorough instruction will be afforded in all the branches of English and Classical Education. CHARGES MODERATE.

For CIRCULARS, and further information apply personally, or by mail. Refer to

His Excellency, Gov. BIGLER, Capt. E. KNIGHT.
Rev. Mr. WOODBRIDGE, Rev. T. DWIGHT HUNT.
" A. WILLIAMS, " S. H. WILLEY,
" JAMES WOODS, " J. A. BENTON,
" I. H. BRAYTON, " J. H. WARREN.

Benicia, Oct. 15 tf

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,
RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO
Placerville, Diamond Springs, Kingsville,
Coon Hollow, Mud Springs, Nashville,
Weaverville, Ringgold, Quartzville,
White Rock, Aurum City.
CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.

Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received and forwarded.

Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.

Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street.

HUNTER & CO.

NEW PREMIUM STEEL PLOUGH.

Having received the agency for the sale of ADAMS & Co's STEEL PLOUGHS in this section of the country, we invite farmers and all interested, to call and examine this Plough, as it will be found to be the best for use in the country.

We warrant it to give satisfaction or return the money. This, the "Peoria Prairie Steele Plough," will be exhibited at our Grand Show, and will have a fair trial of its powers under the care of a committee during the cattle show.

oct8 WARREN & CO., Agricultural Hall.

HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

THE HALL OF EXHIBITION, beautifully finished for the Grand Horticultural Fair, to be held in Sacramento City, from the 20th Sept. to the 9th of October,—will open to receive articles on and after the 15th.

The Prizes (over sixty) are open to competitors throughout the whole State. The pen and yards, for the Stock, will be ready by the 18th. Hay, &c., provided free. All interested are invited to send their specimens early.

The papers throughout the State who are desirous to promote the great interests of the farmers, are requested to extend this notice.

oct8 WARREN & CO., Agricultural Hall.

SANTA CLARA ACADEMY.

The Trustees of the above Institution would inform the public that its second session will commence on Monday, the 20th of September, 1852.

The academic year is divided into two terms, of twenty-two weeks each; the second term to commence as above mentioned, after which there will be a vacation of four weeks.

The following Teachers have been secured for the year.

Rev. W. GALLIMORE, ...Principal of the Male Department.
HIRAM HAMILTON, A. B., ...Teacher of Languages.
Mrs. M. J. HAMILTON, ...Principal of Female Department.
Miss S. A. BEALY, ...Assistant Teacher

TERMS, PER SESSION.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar,	$20 00
Elocution, Rhetoric, Logic, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.	30 00
Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian each,	8 00
Drawing and Painting,	16 00
Ornamental Needlework,	8 00
Piano Music, with the use of the instrument,	50 00
Board, per week,	6 00

All charges payable per half session in advance.

Students can enter at any time, and will be charged only from their entrance to the close of the session. It is very desirable that those intending to enter this Institution should be present at the commencement of the session.

Deduction for absence will be made only in cases of protracted illness.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. C. Yager, Fielding Lard, Esq.
Caswell Davis, Esq., N. N. Jones, Esq.
Edward Dale.

sept 10 1m

FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
COMMISSION SHIPPING & MERCHANTS,
Corner of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf, San Francisco, California. aug20tf

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE,
[FIRE PROOF,]
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, California.
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SURGEON DENTISTS,
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BRYANT & CO.'S
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
SEED AND HARDWARE STORE,
No. 7 MAYNARD'S ROW,
North West Corner of California and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

We have now on hand, and shall be constantly receiving this coming season, a full assortment of Agricultural Implements, Garden and Grass Seeds, Mining Tools, and Hardware, selected by our Mr. Bryant in New York, or Boston and whose long experience in the Agricultural interests of California, enables him to judge well, what is best adapted to its wants.

Among the articles we shall always have on hand, we may enumerate the following.

Ruggles' Nourse and Mason's Eagle Ploughs.
Prouty and Mears' Self Sharpening do.
Western Steel Mould Board do.
Extra Points for all kinds of Ploughs.
Folding Harrows, Improved Cultivators, Corn Planters and Shellers, Wheat Drills and Seed Sowers, Heavy Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes, Rakes and Potatoe Diggers, Post Augers, Spades, and Fencing Wire, Hay and Vegetable Cutters, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Grist, Bark and Sugar Mills, Page's Saw Mills, Churns, Ox Bows and Yokes, Traces, Ox and Log Chains, Whiffletrees, Farm Wagons and Carts, Wheelbarrows, Force, Chain and Lift Pumps, Garden Engines, Grind Stones, Pruning Knives and Shears, Coe's Patent Wrenches, &c.

We shall receive across the Isthmus as soon as gathered, seeds of all kinds grown in 1852.

Always on hand, MINING TOOLS of the best description. Comprising Ames' Shovels, Collin's Picks and Axes, Dupont's and Hazard's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Safety Fuse, Shot, Percussion Caps, &c.

Also, HARDWARE, consisting of a great variety of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Hand, Mill, and Cross Cut Saws, Files and Rasps, Planes, Augers and Chisels, Anvils, Vices and Smith's Bellows, &c.

We solicit attention to our stock, fully believing we shall be able to give satisfaction to purchasers.

aug 25 6m

COIT & BEALS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Offer for sale Ex Racer—INDIA RUBBER BOOTS—23 cases Hayward's make.
DRY GOODS—Red Flannel, 49 pieces.
Hickory Stripes, 5 bales.
Bed Tick, 650 yards superior.
Woollen Socks, Stockings, &c.
CREAM TARTAR—500 lbs in 25 lb boxes.
SHOVELS—Rowland's and Ames' long and short handled.
FANNING MILLS—24 Grant's No. 6, large size.
STRAW CUTTERS—33 Straw Cutters, Hovey's and Allen's patent.
SEED SOWERS—Both hand and horse power.
OX YOKES AND BOWS—50 pair all complete.
BARROWS—23 made of iron, for coal dealers.
MARKHAM'S SHOES.
WOOD CHOPPING BOWLS and Knives.
AXES—Collins & Co's genuine Hartford Axes, Yankee pattern.
PICKS—Collins & Co.'s best California Picks.
PICK AND HELVES—best white hickory, 50 doz.
FISH LINES—18 gross Breed's superior lines, assorted sizes.
MOPS—All complete.
SEWING MACHINES—3 of Wilson's patent.
SAW MILL—1 all complete with saws, &c., suitable for Carpenter, Cabinet maker and wheelwright.
CORN STARCH—for puddings and laundry purposes.
Excelsior Soap in small boxes.
Onion Seed, Carrot Seed, Tobacco Seed, Egg Plant, for sale at our Fire Proof Ware House, corner Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco. oct 29

DR. H. AUSTIN,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an office in San Francisco, for the practice of his profession in all its various branches. The advertiser flatters himself from the success hitherto enjoyed during an extensive pratice of many years' continuance in the State of Maryland, and for the last two years in California, that he can give entire satisfaction to all those who may require his services.

Charges moderate, but always cash.

Office over Battelle's saloon, Montgomery Street, near Commercial. july 16 tf.

GEORGE J. BROOKS,

PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Paper of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes constantly on hand; also black and fancy Inks. California Street, between Battery and Sansome.

CITY SHOE STORE.
T. S. MITCHELL & A. K. P. HARMON,
No. 83 J Street, Sacramento City.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Gloves, Leather, Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings. Also, India Rubber and Oil Clothing. oct24

Banking Houses.

F. ARGENTI & CO.,

BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BETWEEN CLAY and Commercial. Refer to and draw on

Brown, Brothers & Co.	New York.
Brown, Shipley & Co.	Liverpool.
Overend, Gurney & Co.	London.
F. Huth & Co.	do.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Samuel Nicholson & Co.	New Orleans.
Browns & Bowen,	Philadelphia.
James Adger & Co.	Charleston.
Morrill & Dickey,	Mobile.
T. B. Curtiss, Esq.	Boston.
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq.	Savannah.
Alex Brown & Sons,	Baltimore.

Good clean Gold Dust bought at the highest price, or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the Atlantic States or England.

Gold Insured from here to New York at the lowest rates, under the best Policies. aug20tf

PAGE, BACON AND CO.
BANKERS,
Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Draw at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—

F. Huth & Co	London.
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.

May 25th, 1852. aug 20 tf

SAVINGS BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Deposits received upon the plan of the Savings Bank in the States and Europe, and 6 per cent. interest allowed therefor.

Three days sight Bills of Exchange against bona fide shipments of Gold Dust for sale on

New York AND Boston.

Our drafts on Boston are cashed at all the New England banks, and New York bills are usually worth a premium in all the Western and Southern States.

We loan no Money.

Our investments are exclusively confined to dealing in gold dust; so that the depositors can always rely upon being paid principal and interest on demand.

$30,000 worth of gold dust wanted daily at the highest price.

Money and Gold Dust received on special deposit; also general deposits from merchants and other business men.

Office hours from sunrise to sunset, and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of mechanics, laborers, etc.

Banking House corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

july 16 tf ROBINSON & CO., Managers and Proprietors.

ADAMS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn on any of our HOUSES in
New York, Boston,
Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington, Cincinnati,
New Orleans, St. Louis, and
London.

Also, payable at the following Banks:

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank,	Albany.
Utica City Bank,	Utica.
Bank of Syracuse,	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn,	Auburn.
Bank of Attica,	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank,	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank,	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio,	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank,	Columbus.

Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

August 20, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

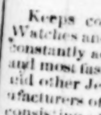
McNULTY, CAROTHERS & CO., BANKERS,—No. 118 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, draw sight Exchange on

MERCHANTS' BANK,	Boston.
METROPOLITAN BANK,	New York.

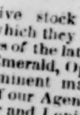
And on Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, St. Louis, New Orleans, as well as on the State Bank of Ohio, at various points. Gold Dust purchased at the highest market rates. aug20tf

J. PERRY, Jr.
STOCK AND BULLION BROKER,
Montgomery Street, Corner of Merchant,

Gold Dust, Mexican and Spanish Dollars, Doubloon, American Gold Coin, all kinds of State and City Securities, bought and sold at best market rates. aug20tf



JACKS & WOODRUFF,
No. 157 MONTGOMERY STREET, between Washington and Merchant.



Importers of Watches, and Manufacturers of Jewelry and Silver Ware.

Keeps constantly on hand, the most extensive stock of Watches and Jewelry, to be found in this city, to which they are constantly adding by every steamer large invoices of the latest and most fashionable patterns of Diamond, Ruby, Emerald, Opal and other Jewelry and Watches, from the most eminent manufacturers of Europe, made under the inspection of our Agents, consisting of Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Anchor and Lepine Escapements—the cases of which are manufactured from California Gold, in Hunting and Magic Hunting Cases, in every variety of style;—all of which will be sold at such prices as will place them within the reach of all who are in want of a good article, feeling confident that we can sell a first rate article at the price which is usually paid for a worthless one.

Every Watch sold at this establishment, guaranteed for one year.

Jewelry and Silver Ware, of every description, constantly on hand, and made to order, on the premises, from native ore.

Chronometers rated by Transit. Watch Repairing of every description executed by competent workmen, with punctuality and despatch.

Aug30-tf 157 Montgomery street, between Washington and Merchant streets.

THOMAS REYNOLDS, JOS. L. HOWELL.
REYNOLDS AND CO.,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Kearny st., between Washington & Jackson,
Have constantly on hand a large stock of choice and desirable GROCERIES, to which they invite the attention of Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons, Families, and all others.
Goods sent to any part of the city free of charge.
aug20

STOVES, COOKING RANGES, &c.

Just received and for sale, a large assortment of small and large size COOKING STOVES. Also, large COOKING RANGES, with eight holes, for Restaurants and Hotels, &c. With a full assortment of Tin Ware, Hardware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Block Tin, Bake Ovens, &c. For sale at wholesale and retail, by

H. & M. DE LA MONTANYEE,
aug21 3m Front Street between Pacific and Jackson.

G. B. POST, GEO. T. UPHAM, J. A. POST.
G. B. POST & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Successors to S. H. Williams & Co.
OFFICE—CORNER OF CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS.
aug20

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
Manufacturers and Importers of
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,
COLLARS, SADDLEWARE, &c.
No. 62 Sansome Street, near California, San Francisco.
Stage Thongs and Stocks, of the best quality, constantly on hand. aug20 3m

BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
No. 79 CALIFORNIA STREET, corner of Battery,
San Francisco, Cal. aug20tf

JAS. B. ROBERTS, W. C. MCNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, Pacific Wharf, between Battery and Front streets.
aug 20 tf

ROBERT MARTSH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
PAINTS, OILS, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
VARNISHES, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c.
Sansome Street, three doors North of Washington.
SAN FRANCISCO.
All orders promptly executed, and on the most liberal terms. aug20tf

A. T. McCLURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
North East Corner Montgomery and California Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO. aug20tf

GRAY & STARR,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
PROVISIONS, FLOUR, GRAIN, &c
PACIFIC STREET WHARF, San Francisco, Cal.
N. B. Liberal Cash Advances on Cargoes for sale on Commission. aug20tf
City Crockery Store.—Washington Street.

J. C. BRIGGS & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHERN WARE,
Chandeliers, Solar, Side, Hanging and Bracket Lamps, Britannia Ware and Cutlery. Wholesale and Retail.
SAN FRANCISCO. aug20

BENJ'N B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE—WASHINGTON STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE DUPONT STREET
San Francisco, February 13, 1852 aug20

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS
PIONEER BOOK STORE,

Montgomery Street NEAR Washington Street. San Francisco.

WE invite the attention of Merchants, Traders, Teachers and Families throughout California, to our large and well selected stock of Blank Books, general Counting House Stationery, and Miscellaneous School Books, &c.

Our goods we import direct from New York, per every Clipper Ship, and one of the firm residing in New York City, will keep our stock well supplied with every thing in our line.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, of every different size, from Cap to Super Royal, of the best quality of paper and binding, manufactured to our order.

MEMORANDUMS, Pass Books, Miniature Account Books, in every variety.

MERCANTILE STATIONERY, Counting House and Desk Furniture, of every description.

FINE CUTLERY, of Rodgers', Wostenholm's Crookes & Barnes' best manufacture. Also, Wilds American Cutlery—300 doz. selected in New York expressly for our trade.

GOLD PENS, Bagley's and Creaton's make, the finest assortment ever offered, of all sizes, with and without extension cases, and warranted perfect points.

LETTER AND SEAL PRESSES, Copying Books, Manifold Writers, Scrap Books, Invoice Files, &c., &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS

Sanders' Series complete.
McGuffies' do.
Brown's, Smith's, Murry's Grammar.
Colburn's, Davies', Ray's, Thomson's, Stoddard's and Pike's Arithmetics.
Olney's, Morse's, Mitchell's, and Smith's Geographies, Primary and Quarto, with Atlases.
Willard's History of United States, in English and Spanish.
McClintock's series of Latin and Greek Grammars.
Anthon's series of the Classics.
And a great variety of other School Books.

Standard Miscellaneous Works in great variety.

Macauley's, Carlyle's and Chambers Miscellanies.
Headley's and Willis' Works complete.
Ure's and McCulloch's Dictionaries.
Russell, Hallam, Rollins, Josephus, Lamartine's, Girondists, English, Spanish and French.
A large stock of Poetical Works, octavo editions, in Plain Cloth, Cloth Gilt, and Turkey Morrocco.
Webster's Quarto, Octavo, School and Pocket Dictionaries.
Walker's and Cobb's School and Pocket Tuck Dictionaries.
Worcester's Dictionary, Octavo and 12mo.
Philip's and Sampson's editions of the Poets.
Shakspeare, Byron, Moore, and Burns, Octavo edition, in Morrocco, Cloth, Gilt, and Sheep Binding.
Smaller editions of all the Poets in finest binding.
Prescott's Histories and Miscellanies, complete.
Exploring Expedition, McCulloch's Gazetteer, &c.
A good selection of Agricultural works.
Ollendorff's Spanish and French Grammars.
" German Grammars and Readers.
German, French, and Spanish Dictionaries.
Spanish, French and German Books.

The above will shortly be added to by the arrival of large invoices per Clippers almost due, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock, and solicit orders which will be promptly attended to.

August 20, 1852. MARVIN & HITCHCOCK.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Post Office Building, Clay Street.

A LARGE and full assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Extracts, Perfumery; Cloth, Hair, Shaving and Tooth Brushes; Combs, &c.

For Fever and Ague.

Osgood's Chologogue, Carmeel's Indian Cure, Rowand's Tonic, and Rushton & Clark's Tonic Mixture; also, Devotion's Lexipyreta, a well tried and effectual remedy for chills and fever, and a powerful restorative to those reduced by Panama fever, and billious diarrhœa.

For Coughs, Colds, &c.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Balsam Wild Cherry, Balsam Horehound, Extract Conchalagua, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil.

For Diarrhœa, &c.

Mrs. Kidder's Cordial, Extract Blackberry, Thompsonian Syrup, Jayne's Carminative.

For Canary Birds.

Canary, Hemp, Rape, and Chinese Seed.

Also, Cooper's Isinglass, Bay Rum by the gallon, Strychnine, Phosphorus, Fahenstock's Vermifuge, Thorn's Extract, Sand's and Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Taylor's French Chalk, powdered sage and summer savory, Congress water, tartaric acid, soda and cream tartar, pure muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids.

Pulv. French Chalk, tin foil, thin and thick; magnetic flea powder, a sure destroyer, &c., &c. aug.20 3m

FEVER AND AGUE.—Devotions Lexipyreta is the most effectual and thorough remedy for this debilitating, shaking, mind enervating, and entire man grasping disease, that has yet been used, and also a restorative in cases of Panama fever, bilious diarrhœa, and all other bilious diseases.

aug20 3m. SAMUEL ADAMS.

WM. R. WADSWORTH of New York, E. P. RAVESIES, of Mobile.

WADSWORTH & RAVESIES,

MERCHANDISE AND SHIP BROKERS, Sansome Street, in Chapin & Sawyer's Brick Building, (up stairs,) San Francisco, devote their attention exclusively to a Brokerage and Agency Business. No merchandise is purchased or sold on their own account.

Persons residing at a distance, wishing to have any purchase made, by sending the dust, or check upon city bankers, can have their orders faithfully and promptly executed.

A long business experience enables them to offer their services with confidence. All agency transactions carefully complied with. Advances obtained on produce, and storage secured upon the lowest terms, with insurance against fire, if desired.

Chile Flour, Chile Barley, Beans, Coffee, Sugar, Pork, Hams, Lard, American Flour, Coals, and a general assortment of merchandise for sale at market prices. Blasting and Canister Powder constantly on hand, for sale on favorable terms.

Gold Dust and Coin purchased and sold on commission.

Agents for Merchant's Line Sailing Vessels for Sacramento City. oct 20 tf

Furniture! Furniture!! Furniture!!!

GREEN, PIDWELL & CO., have just received per recent arrivals, additions of splendid Furniture, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, consisting in part of
Sets Walnut Parlor Furniture;
Plush and Hair Cloth Sofas;
Mahogany, Elizabethen, and French Bedsteads;
Double, Single, and Medium Cottage do.
Mahogany, Marble Top, Dressing Bureaus;
Plain Mahogany, Walnut, and Painted Bureaus
Marble Top Washstands;
Plain do. and Sinks;
Marble Top Centre Tables;
Mahogany and Walnut Card Tables;
Wardrobes, Office Desks;
Walnut and Mahogany Secretaries;
Office Chairs and Cushions;
Cane Stools, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs;
Willow Cradles, and Children's Chairs;
Window Shades and Fixtures;
Gilt and Mahogany Looking Glasses;
Sets Superior Chamber Furniture;
Hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, &c., &c.

All Goods DELIVERED free of charge. The public are invited to call at our Furniture Ware Rooms, north side Sacramento Street, 4 doors below Kearny, and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. aug20

TO QUARTZ MINERS.

DR. WRIGHT'S GOLD SEARCHER is now offered to the Mining public, with the full assurance that it saves all the Gold and Silver contained in the ore. This has been ascertained from actual results made in the mines at Carson Hill, where numerous tons of ores were ground and the precious metals extracted in the most perfect manner, and this from every species of gold-bearing quartz now found in California.

Owners of Quartz Mills will do well to attach this valuable machine to their mills, by which they will be enabled to save all the gold.

One of the Gold Searchers will, in a few days, be put into operation in this city, in order to make assays by the pound or by the ton.

G. W. CRAFTS, at E. Vails, Washington Street, near Front, San Francisco; Dr. J. BALD, Sacramento City, Agents.

August 20. tf

IRON AND STEEL.
CONROY AND O'CONNOR,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, STEEL, AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
139, 141 and 143 Sansome Street,

Are constantly receiving supplies of Best Octagon, Square, Round, and Flat Cast Steel, German, Shear, Spring, Blister, Sheet and Plough Steel. Swedes, American, and English Refined Iron. Norway and Swedes Shoe Shapes, and Nail Rods, Scotch and American Pig Iron.

Anvils, Vices, Files, Borax, Rivets, Nuts and Washers, Axles, Elliptic Springs, &c., &c.
aug20 3m

THOMSON BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IRON, STEEL, and all kinds of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
No. 157 Sansome Street, near Jackson, San Francisco.
aug20tf

R. WHEELER & CO.
HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Importers and Dealers in
Harness, Bridles and Belting Leather, Circular Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Plows, &c.
Brick Warehouse, corner Battery and Clay Sts., San Francisco
aug20 3m

STORY, REDINGTON & CO.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Stone Building, Sansome, cor. Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Agents for Osgood's India Cholagogue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Grafenburg Co's Medicines, Corbett's Shaker's Sarsaparilla, Dr. Hunt's Life Elixir, and Hyatt's Balsam.
aug20tf

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Cor. California and Front Streets,
San Francisco.
aug20

Agricultural.

Harvesting Machines.

The trial of these useful inventions before the Ohio State Board came off, as previously announced, on the 30th of June.

Twelve machines were entered for the premium.

Whichever of the machines so tried has, combined, the greatest number of the following qualifications, is in the opinion of a majority of the committee, to be pronounced the best machine.

The rules, for judging the comparative merits, and the answers severally given on these various points, were as follows:—

1. Which machine cuts the grain or grass in the best manner?

Hussey's, Densmore's, Seymour & Morgan's, McCormick's, Purviance's; all nearly or quite equal.

2. Which does the most work in a given time?

McCormick's, Densmore's, Purviance's.—Others that cut a little narrower swath were regarded as nearly, if not quite equal, under this head, owing to the greater speed.

3. Which leaves the grain in the best order for binding?

Densmore's, Purviance's, Hussey's.

4. Which causes the least waste?

Hussey's, Purviance's Densmore's.

5. Which is the best adapted for uneven surface?

Seymour & Morgan's; but those above named very near as good.

6. Which is the least liable to get out of repair?

Hussey's, with Seymour & Morgan's next.

7. Which is the least cost?

Hussey's.

8. Which requires the least power to drive the machine?

Densmore's.

9. Which requires the least manual labor?

Husseys, McCormick's, Purviance's, Seymour & Morgan's, Densmore's; alike.

The committee recommend that the State Board award a Gold Medal, as first premium, for Densmore's Reaping Machine, by Warder & Brokaw; and a Silver Medal, as second premium, for Hussey's Improved Reaping Machine, by Minturn, Allen & Co., Urbana.

COMPARISON OF MOWING MACHINES.—The numbers prefixed refer to the rules laid down as above for the trial of the reaping machines.

1. Ketchum's, and Casle's.
2. Ketchum's, and Hussey's.
5. Ketchum's.
6. Ketchum's, and Hussey's.
8. Casle's.
9. Ketchum's, and Casle's.
10. Ketchum's, and Hussey's.

The committee recommend that the Board award a Gold Medal, as first premium, for Ketchum's Mowing Machine, by Howard & Co. Buffalo, New York; and a Silver Medal as second premium, for Hussey's Machine, by Minturn, Allen & Co., Urbana.

The cost of Densmore's Reaping Machine is $140. It cuts a swath five feet ten inches wide.

Ketchum's Mowing Machine requires two ordinary horses, and costs $110.

We commend the attention of farmers every where to this subject.—*Plough, Loom and Anvil.*

Bugs in Peas.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph in writing to that paper on the subject of bugs in peas, says he prevents them as follows:—

When my seed peas are ripe, I pick out the best and put them into dry glass pint or quart bottles, filling each bottle as full as possible to allow them to be corked up. Then I place the bottle or bottles in a pan of cold water, and set the pan over the fire to get hot gradually. I let the bottle remain there till the water is too hot to bear the finger in it, then take it out, and cork it up directly, and seal the cork with rosin or anything to exclude the air perfectly. This gives the egg in the pea such a dose that it ceases to live, and not at all injure the pea, as I should fear scalding would. It has answered with me for many years past, and will answer for those who will follow my directions.

Almost every pea will grow, after being taken out of the bottle and sown in the spring; and from my experience I should say that about half the peas wherein the bug remains till spring, will not grow so as to do any good. I had full proof of this several years back. That year I picked out all the sound peas and sowed them only. The chickens got among them and scratched them up in places. Having no more sound peas, I sowed the bug eaten ones, but with poor success; for only one here and there grew. This satisfied me as to how far the pea bug injured the seed-pea, and led me to adopt the bottling system, which has perfectly succeeded with me. The sooner they are bottled after being dry and ripe, the better.

THE CORN OF THE PHARAOHS.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* gives the following interesting account of the above grain:

In 1850, a person in Paris sent to a colonist at Novi, M. Derel, twenty-four grains of corn, found with many more, in the case of a mummy, which had just been opened. This person begged M. Derel to sow this seed, and take care of it, thinking that it would succeed better in Africa than under the clime of Paris. Of these twenty-four grains, seven only came up, and only two plants succeeded perfectly, and produced a certain quantity of ears.—Each ear is composed of a main ear, 10 to 13 centimetres in length, and 3 to 5 centimetres wide at the base. From this principal base there comes out five or six other ears to the right and left of it. This corn is bearded, the leaf is larger and rougher than common corn, the stalk is thicker and grows to a height of one metre and seventy-five centimetres. It sends up many suckers, and furnishes, by means of them, from 10 to 15 ears to a plant. Each ear contains from 70 to 90 grains.—The present proprietor of this ancient corn, M. Koenig, who bought some of the seeds from the widow of M. Derel who died in 1851, sowed some of it last autumn, and expects to gather enough this year to sow one or two acres.

The doctrines now being widely disseminated by the "spiritual press are those of a gross and almost blasphemous infidelity. We have before us a communication, purporting to come from the spirit of Lorenzo Dow, which in impious irreverence and coarse blasphemy, we have never seen equalled. The publication in which we find this is filled with articles, purporting to emanate from spirits, whose tendency, if they are at all believed in, can only be to uproot the very foundations of Christianity, and thus deprive the world of its only conservative power and its only hope. The delusion is becoming a serious matter for the consideration of the Christian world, and should be exposed, in all its tendencies, by the religious press, and the Christian pulpit.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Training Schools of Price's Patent Candle Company.

"How far this little candle throws its beams,
So shows a good deed in a naughty world."
Merchant of Venice.

I was passing the other day over Vauxhall bridge, on my way to a factory which I wished to visit, but not knowing its exact location, I stopped to interrogate a man who was looking, as I fancied, thoughtfully over the balustrading at something on the bank of the river.

"Can you tell me," said I, "where the Belmont Works are?"

Without taking his eyes off the object on which they were fixed—"Do you see," said he, "that great iron roof, like a railway station, running down to the water?—that is Price's Patent Candle Factory."

Seeing him still intently looking upon the water-side, I ventured to ask him what he was looking at.

"There at the African Blockading Squadron."

"I don't understand you," I said.

"Do you see," said he, "those lighters, out of which the crane is swinging great barrels! Those barrels contain palm oil; palm oil is made on the slave coast. It pays his mighty highness Jambo-jibbery-Jee better to set his niggers to work making palm oil than to sell them as slaves. That's it," said I; "and I'll back these lighters to stop that infernal traffic before all Her Majesty's cruisers in the Bight of Benin."

"They make the candles, I suppose, then," said I, "out of this oil?"

"Yes," he rejoined, "and every candle of 'em that's burnt helps to put out a slave."

Odd as this opinion might appear, I could not help feeling the weight of it, as I witnessed, half an hour afterwards, the enormous consumption of this produce of negro labor in this immense establishment. The old mould tallow candle is a familiar thing, simple of construction and noisome of smell; but, like most other simple and imperfect inventions, which satisfied well enough the wants of our fathers, it has given way to modern science, and a Price's Patent Candle, the product of chemical science, and mechanical ingenuity, is fast driving it from the parlor into the kitchen.

The works of this company at Vauxhall are as interesting as anything of a similar kind to be seen in London. It is not my purpose here to dwell at length upon what I saw there, but some things in the factory struck me so forcibly, in my slippery, greasy, walk through it, that I cannot help noting them. The first mechanical process of the manufacture is to separate by pressure the soft oleic acid from the hard stearic acid which is to compose the future candles. This is done by spreading layers of the palm oil, thick as lard, upon square pieces of hair matting; these are placed one upon another, and then subjected to a great pressure, which effects the desired separation. The first process I came upon was the spreading of these great pieces of brown bread and butter. Piece after piece was turned out by an elephantine machine, and piled in platefuls by attendant boys. That there was a tea-party of giants at hand, an imaginative person might well conclude; and I confess I almost expected to hear the great iron roof resound with the awful "Fee fo fa fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman." But in the next room there were no giants, although a giant's feast was clearly indicated by the arrangements of the place. Across the great hall ran rows of vast woden vats—fit teacups for the gigantic "prog." These were filled with the prepared candle composition. High above head, great steam-pipes were suspended in the air, which dipped down into each vat a great snake-like iron tube, which took a coil in the bottom of the contained composition; and, at the will of the attendant, spat out from its mouth a nimble and hissing tongue of steam. In this manner all the vats are made to boil—a process which it would otherwise be hard to accomplish, for if the heat were applied on the outside in the manner of fire, silver would be the cheapest metal in which the stearic acid could be boiled.

Upstairs the visitor sees a railroad traversed by innumerable carriages in the shape of candle-moulds, which at one end taken in the liquid; and, after a long journey by way of cooling process, turn out the passengers, in the form of "patent candles." Batch after batch of these trains are constantly arriving at the terminus, and turn out their thousands like the Greenwich railway on a fair day.

The Night light Factory is a separate building situated at some little distance. An iron roof of seventy feet span covers in an immense apartment, divided in the centre by a partition, on one side of which a little army of boys, in clean blouses and caps, work away merrily at the manufacture of the Albert and Child's night-lights; some punching out card-boards, some punching tin, some fixing the wicks, some filling in the card-board cups with stearin. On the other side of the partition you would imagine you were looking at some national school—long rows of girls in pinafores are preparing the wicks for the boys

It is not to witness the production of material lights, however, that I have brought my reader down with me into the back settlements of Lambeth, but to show them the kindling of a moral illumination, which it is to be hoped will throw its beams far and wide.

Of the many great and pregnant questions which England is asking herself at the present moment, one of the most important is, how to counteract the evils arising from the congregation of vast numbers of working men and children which are brought about by our manufacturing system; how to give a right direction and healthy tone of thought to the industrial armies which the progress of material wealth is rapidly organizing, either to build up on a still firmer foundation civilized society, or else utterly to destroy it.

The legislature, recognizing the desperate evils likely to arise to the state from the breeding up of an operative class in ignorance and vice, has forced upon the manufacturers of the great staples of cotton and woollen an education bill, which provides for the children employed in those mills at least two hours a day schooling. The insufficiency of this measure, as regards the aggregate working population of the kingdom, must, however, be obvious. The loom and the spindle occupy but a small proportion of the teeming millions of the horn-handed artisans; Parliament cannot legislate for the thousands of heterogeneous factories which employ the major portion of the country. If the main army of workers is to be saved from moral and physical degradation, it must be by its own voluntary efforts, seconded by a good will and hearty co-operation of its captains—the master manufacturers. The brightest example of this voluntary co-operation that we have yet heard of, exists at the factory to which I have paid with my readers such a flying visit.

A report, penned by Mr. James Wilson, one of the managers and proprietors of this factory detailing the rise and progress of the schools attached to it, has lately been circulating from hand to hand, and charming every one who reads it, both by the simplicity of its style and the deeply interesting nature of its contents; it reads more like the narrative of some Robinson Crusoe, creating around him a little intellectual and moral world out of a barren waste of mind and manners, rather than a sober document in answer to certain queries of shareholders.

As it would be impossible to do justice to its merits without quoting largely from it, I will do so, without the slightest fear of wearying my readers. It commences by saying:—

"The schools began in a very humble way by half a dozen of our boys hiding themselves behind a bench two or three times a week, after they had done their day's work and had their tea, to practice writing on scraps of paper, with worn out pens begged from the counting-house. The foreman of their department encouraged them; as they persevered and were joined by others of the boys, he begged that some rough moveable desks might be made for them. When they had obtained these, they used to clear away the candle boxes at night, and set up the desks, and thus work more comfortably than before, although still at great disadvantages as compared with working in an ordinary school-room. My brother encouraged them with some books as prizes, and many who had been very backward improved much in reading and writing. The fact of the whole thing being the work of the boys themselves seemed to form so large a part of its value that we carefully abstained from interfering in it further than by these presents of books for prizes, and of copy books, spelling books, and testaments, and by my being (but not until long after the commencement, and after being much pressed, and being assured that it would cause no restraint) always present at the school meetings to give them the sanction of authority, but taking no more active part than hearing the most backward boys their spelling."

This little self-sown seed, carefully watched and tended by an indulgent and conscientious master—has grown at length into the goodly tree—the dozen boys have multiplied into a humming school of five hundred and twelve factory children; and a spacious school room, with a chaplain and a school master, have taken the place of the furtive hidings behind the benches. The various steps by which this rapid development was brought about, form the subject matter of the report, which we shall follow as closely as we can.

The first care of Mr. Wilson was to clear out an old store room for the children, which he did at considerable expense to himself. This was in the winter of 1848. In this room the children gathered every evening. They soon found out, however, that self-government would not answer, and by general consent all authority was placed in the hand of their protector.

The establishment of a day school was the next step, and this arose out of the exigencies of the manufactory, and its result was of great importance in an economic point of view to the share holders. The demand for night lights, it appears, is very variable and sometimes very sudden, and as it is necessary that they should be made immediately before sale, large demands for children were constantly being made upon the neighborhood, who were returned to the streets, when the orders were executed. To remedy this the day school was started into which the children are turned as soon as discharged. When fresh hands are now wanted, they are selected from those who have been most attentive to their studies.

"Before we had this sort of nursery ground to the factory, we were often obliged, as the calls of the work for new boys were made at an hour's notice, to take on the first that came to hand. Some of these would be quite careless; and, as the night light work is very delicate, even a single thoroughly careless boy can do a good deal of mischief and give a good deal of trouble before the fact of his being so is sufficiently proved to cause his dismissal. This part of the day-school set us free from the necessity of taking in boys whom we do not know. Except in very particular cases, even boys old enough to work are, on first coming on the place sent into the day school, if only for a week or two, as if they should happen to be incorrigibly careless, the discovery of this is made there at much less expense than that at which it would be made in the factory.

For the sake of getting money to carry home, and partly on account of the supposed great advance in life, the poor boys are very eager to leave the school, to which they come at nine in the morning to work for five hours, for the factory, to which they must come at six in the morning, to work for just twice as long. This eagerness is, I think, a rule quite without exception, even in severe winter weather. The fact of his having at his disposal so great a prize for good conduct, as the sending of a boy down to work, gives to the master much greater power over them than is possessed in an ordinary school."

I was kindly shown the day school in my journey over the factory. There were about eighty scholars under examination by boys a little older than themselves, all under the control of a school-master. I was quite struck with the sharpness of a little urchin who acted as domine nearest to me; with his calf twisted round the leg of his high stool, he seemed to exercise as much control, and to excite as much emulation by his rapid and eager questions, as the supervising master himself.

With a worldly wisdom to which it cannot be doubted Mr. Wilson owes the greater part of his success, he endeavors to combine as much pleasure as possible with the schools, for it is a great trial for boys to come to mental study after a hard day's work. As a reward to those who attended, he at first got up tea-parties, to which only they were invited.

"The first tea was an interesting one, from the fact that very many of the boys had not been at anything of the sort before, and that many of them, not being then in the habit of going to church, had never perhaps put themselves into decent clothes at all. Those who came untidily or dirtily dressed to our first tea, feeling themselves out of keeping with the whole thing, tried hard to avoid this at the next party. I hope that to several our first tea was the occasion of their taking to neat dressing for life.

This system of rewards soon drew the other boys toward the schools—very many joined, however, 'stipulated that they were not to be asked to the next tea, lest that should be supposed to be their motive for joining;' a delicacy of sentiment that one would not look for in poor candle boys."—*Frazers Magazine.*

A much greater attraction than tea parties, however, was the cricket ground. When the cholera swept like a destroying angel the low lying district of Lambeth, it was thought advisable to give the children as much fresh air as possible, so the school was shut up, and a field being lent to them, they commenced learning cricket.

The excursions in the country are another powerful means of gaining the love and affection of the children. The first of these Mr. Wilson undertook with his little troop in June, 1750, when a hundred of them went by train to Guildford. A day of thorough enjoyment this appears to have been to all parties. Breakfast, dinner, and tea were provided for them on the grass; and after a cricket match between the boys and the apprentices—

"The clergyman of the little church on the top of one of the hills, with a lovely view around it, who had been begged for the use of the church, kindly came and did his part of the service, the boys, their books having been brought with them, chanting their part as they do in their own chapel."

Mr. Wilson adds, with a little touch of worldly tact which does as much credit to his judgment as his whole conduct does to his heart—"I had not felt at all sure how far this might chime in with the other proceedings of the day, but it did so most perfectly—partly, no doubt, through their having plenty of running about first." The next year two hundred and fifty boys went with him to Herne Bay. Think of the sensation of watching two hundred and fifty boys, not twenty of whom had ever before seen the sea! This year the excursion is to be to Farnham Castle, the Bishop of Winchester having sent the whole school an invitation to visit his beautiful seat, and to partake of his hospitality; so that they are indeed getting into high society.

In addition to the day and evening schools in the Belmont Works, another has been established for the girls and boys employed in the Child's Night-light Factory. One of the railway arches immediately contiguous to it is fitted up for them, and a capital school room it makes. The whole number of scholars at the date of the Report, (March 9th, 1852,) from which we have quoted so largely, was as follows:—

Belmont Evening School,	211
Belmont Day School,	103
Night-Light Boys' School,	97
Night-Light Girls' School,	101
	512

This number is, however, a fluctuating one; and Mr. Wilson calculates upon at least eight hundred scholars in the ensuing winter.

ARGUMENTATIVE ENVELOPES.—The blank paper used as envelopes, is found capable of other important uses connected with this by having printed on it arguments in favor of temperance. And this use is applicable to nameless other ends. The temperance men in Maine distribute by millions envelopes, bearing the following extract:—

What Ardent Spirits has Done in Ten Years in the United States. 1. It has cost the nation a direct expense of six hundred millions of dollars. 2. It has cost the nation an indirect expense of six hundred millions of dollars. 3. It has destroyed three hundred thousand lives. 4. It has sent one hundred thousand children to the poor-house. 5. It has consigned at least one hundred and fifty thousand persons to the jails and penitentiaries.—6. It has made at least one thousand maniacs. 7. It has instigated to the commission of one thousand five hundred murders. 8. It has caused two thousand persons to commit suicide. 9. It has burned, or otherwise destroyed, property to the amount of ten millions of dollars. 10. It has made two hundred thousand widows and one million of orphan children.—*Hon. Edward Everett.*

In reply to the famous Mr. Bodley's statement in the *California Express*, Marcus Fleming, an emigrant, says, in the *Marysville Herald*:

"My wife bought from Bodley, dried apples at 35 cents, peaches at the same, and sugar at 50 cents. I paid for them and bought fresh beef at 30 cents, bacon at $1,25. I saw him sell crackers at 50 cents, bacon at 40 cents, and flour at 25 cents, to others, but never saw him give away any thing, nor offer to.—I saw no notice that there was any relief station there, and in fact, knew of none, until we were about to leave. In offering to pay him for a guide, he said that government paid him for that. I saw him pay men for stock, bought on the desert by his men, both in money and goods, and thought it no secret that they dealt in stock on all occasions.

I would here state, that the relief station at the sink, was conducted very differently. A large sign was posted up "Emigrant Relief Station,"—and if you asked the price of an article, you was told, "We sell nothing here, but if you stand in need you can have what you want." Mr. Bodley says this post was conducted by Mr. Ormsley.

A STARTLING PREDICAMENT.—On Saturday, one of our citizens was on a visit to Canada, and about the time the storm of that evening was coming on started in a carriage to return to the American side. When about mid-way of the "suspension bridge" the storm struck them with appalling fury. The wind blew a perfect tornado, while the air was densely filled with driving hail and rain, and so potent was the wind that the bridge swayedt laterally to and fro, ten or a dozen feet, making one giddy with its vibrations. So appalling was the commotion that the horses stopped and finally fell upon their sides on the bridge, while the driver in the extremity of his terror, seemed incapable to make the least effort to move from the perilous spot. The inmates of the carriage could with difficulty keep their seats and for a short time expected no thing else but to be precipitated into the surging waters. A situation like this is too appalling for description, and we must leave it to the imagination to picture what the sensations of those in the carriage were during this frightful commotion of the warring elements.—*Rochester Democrat.*

LAWS OF CALIFORNIA.—The Laws of California, passed during the last Session of the Legislature, have been published, and are now ready for distribution to the proper officers, by the Secretary of State at Vallejo.

BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.

MISS SUSAN A. LORD, PRINCIPAL,
Assisted by several Experienced and Accomplished Teachers.

This Institution has been established to meet the urgent and growing wants of families in this State. There is a call for a Ladies' School of the very highest character, where every branch of study or accomplishment taught in the most celebrated Seminaries in the United States or Europe, may be acquired, and where moral and religious training may be given without being limited by sectarianism, or a narrow and selfish bigotry. To meet this call is the object of the BENICIA FEMALE SEMINARY.

The locality is well known, convenient of access, and remarkable for salubrity. The buildings are new, cheerful, and well fitted for the purpose of a boarding school. The play-grounds are ample and convenient. Every attention will be paid to the physical welfare of the scholars, and no care or watchfulness shall be wanting to form the manners, elevate the sentiments, give energy to the system, and prepare for all the duties of active life. The most assiduous and affectionate attention will be rendered in case of sickness.

It is the determination of the Trustees to spare no pains or expense to make this Institution worthy of California. Parents may with confidence commit their daughters to the care of Miss LORD, who has already won for herself a high reputation as a Teacher, and possesses, in an eminent degree, the faculty of securing the respect and love of her pupils.

Still further to insure public confidence, a number of gentlemen, from various parts of the State, of distinguished reputation and position, have been invited and have accepted the station of a

BOARD OF VISITORS,

will assist in the selections of the Course of Study, and will make frequent and thorough examinations of the progress of the School.

In order to preserve discipline, and encourage application to study, it will be necessary to exclude ordinary visitors from the Institution, except upon Saturday, and parents and others residing at a distance, who may have children or friends in the Seminary are earnestly requested to adhere to this rule.

TERMS FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS
PAYABLE QUARTERLY, IN ADVANCE.

Board and Tuition in English Branches,	$150 00
Washing and Mending, Fuel and Lights,	50 00
Day Scholars, per Session,	50 00
EXTRAS.	
Latin, French and Spanish Languages, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c., each	20 00
Vocal and Instrumental Music, (with use of instrument.)	50 00

The First Session will commence on the twenty-third day of August, 1852. aug203m

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY HAVE ESTABlished a Depository on Stockton street, between Union and Green, and at Marvin & Hitchcock's, Montgomery street, for the sale and distribution of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in the various Languages spoken in California.

N. B.—Bibles and Testaments supplied gratis to those who are unable to purchase.

The next regular Anniversary of the San Francisco Bible Society will take place on the last Sabbath of October.

San Francisco, Sept., 1851.

G. S. WELLS, SONORA.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, & STANDARD WORKS—Historical, Poetic, Literary, Scientific, and Religious. German, French, Italian, and Spanish Works. Magazines—Harpers' International, &c.
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G. S. WELLS, Agent for Pacific, Sonora Herald, &c.
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MUSIC WAREHOUSE AND DEPOT OF FANCY GOODS—Post Office Buildings, Grand Plaza, San Francisco—Every variety of pianofortes, organs, melodians, guitars, violins, and all other kinds of brass and wood musical instruments, together with reeds, strings, bows, and musical merchandise of every sort, as received semi-monthly from New York.

Also, new and standard music and tutors for the voice and all instruments.

Also, stationery, fancy Chinese goods, globes, maps, paintings, pictures, flags of all nations, children's toys, dolls, etc.

Fancy work baskets and boxes, large engravings of "San Francisco," perfumery, combs, brushes, etc. etc. at wholesale and retail.

The latest songs from New York, together with all the compositions of Russell, Dempster, Stephen C. Massett, etc. etc.

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For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00	per annum.
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Four copies of any or all the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

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DEVOTION'S LEXIPYRETA,
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

THE Subscriber has just received and will be constantly supplied with this invaluable remedy. It has been fairly tested and after two years acquaintance with it in California, he can confidently recommend it to all afflicted in any degree with Fever and Ague. The mode usually adopted of treating it, has been invariably with *tonics*, administered for the purpose of *breaking the chill*, while nothing has been done to counteract the effect of the malaria and remove the disease. It should be borne in mind, that simply breaking the chill, is very far from effecting a cure, the disease is only *suspended*, and again returns upon exposure to any of those causes which favor its reproduction.

The Lexipyreta has been prepared (after a thorough knowledge of the pathological character of the disease) with particular reference to the permanent removal and cure of the disease; and the success which it has met with in the treatment of Fever and Ague, proves it to be what its name indicates—a medicine, possessing the power to abate, or drive away a fever. Its effect upon the human system is to purify the blood, (which is greatly altered in all malarious diseases)—promote the discharge of bile—remove obstructions of the liver, and excite all the diseased organs to a healthy action. It is a powerful *deobstruent* medicine, designed particulaly to counteract the baneful effects of malaria upon the human body. For the *prevention* of Fever and Ague, it will be found no less effectual, as well as for the cure of all other Bilious Diseases, Jaundice, Liver complaint, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Persons being afflicted with the Bilious Diarrhœa, and reduced with the Panama Fever, have found the Lexipyreta a powerful Restorative as well as an eradicator of these tenacious diseases.

Relapses are very frequent in cases of Intermittent Fever, and give the unfortunate sufferer much trouble. By ascertaining the period at which the disease is disposed to return, which is remarkably regular in each case, the recurrence may almost always be prevented, and the disease finally eradicated, by a timely and persevering use of the Lexipyreta. The importance, therefore, of having the Remedy at hand must be obvious to all. It is a *vegetable* preparation, and contains *no mineral substance whatever.*

For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist, Post Office building Clay street, E. S. HOLDEN, Stockton, and C. MORRILL, Sacramento.

Mrs. KIDDER'S Dysentery and Diarrhœa Cordial, with the accompanying medicine, prepared by the subscriber. An invaluable medicine. For sale by
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COD LIVER OIL, a pure article, just received and for sale by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.

KELLINGER'S LINIMENT, just received and for sale by aug20tf SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.

THE PEOPLE MOVING!
GEN. F. PIERCE, NOMINATED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The Nominee of the great Whig party is not yet known—but let him be whom he may—the great Daniel, or the noble Scott, or any of the many equally wise heads in their ranks, they must be up as soon as the man is named and prepare for the contest, or sure defeat awaits them.

Now, so far as this State (the youngest and brightest of them all) is concerned, we would ask for which party shall her voice be heard in this important contest? This question should interest every voter, from the fact of its being the first time we have had a voice in the election of a chief magistrate.

If we give our support to a man whose administration may become unpopular, and whose acts may prove disastrous to the interests of our young and growing State, we shall ever after have cause to lament our folly; but should our votes be recorded for one whose course should be approved and marked with interest and benefit to our own State and all the States of this our glorious Union, then shall we have reason to rejoice, and our children after us will rise up and call us blessed.

We have now but four months to consider the merits of each candidate and prepare our minds for a decision.

To be enabled to arrive at just and proper conclusions in the premises, we should possess physical as well as intellectual strength and energy. Consequently, let the masses refresh themselves, as they have been doing for the last year or two at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,

where everything is calculated to give tone and vigor to the physical system as well as clearness of perspection in the moral and intellectual.

Inaddition to everything of the substantials, WINN has an endless variety of Candies, Confectionary, and Pastry, of the most delicious kind, at wholesale or retail, from a dime's worth to a ship's cargo.

Be sure and not mistake the numbers.
47 and 48 LONG WHARF, between Sansome and Battery streets.

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This company having completed its organization as above, now ready to undertake a general EXPRESS FORWARDING, Agency, and Commission Business; the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange; the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts; the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie; also, Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the city of New York and the city of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California, connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company; the Harnden Express; Pullen, Virgil & Co's Northern and Canada Express; and Livingston, Wells & Co's European Express.

They have established Offices and faithful Agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern Middle and Western States; energetic and faithful messengers furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States.

AN EXPRESS TO THE ATLANTIC STATES, is despatched on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in charge of our own Messenger through to destination.

AN EXPRESS FOR SACRAMENTO AND MARYSVILLE, is despatched DAILY, [Sundays excepted,] at 5 o'clock, P. M. in charge of our regular messengers. Connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes & Lusk's Shasta Express; Hunter & Co's Express to Placerville and all parts of El Dorado County, and Palmer & Co's Express to Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, &c.

We are now organizing other Expresses, and connections with responsible lines in California and Oregon, and shall extend our lines on the Pacific side as rapidly as the public convenience may require.

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Geneva, "	Hamilton, "	Sheboygan, "
Rochester, "	Springfield, "	Racine,
Lockport, "	Cincinnati, "	Kenosha, "
Buffalo, "	Louisville, Ky	[formerly Southport
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Having the only Express by the NICARAGUA ROUTE, and the best possible facilities by PANAMA, we forward Treasure, &c., by either route, as desired, to any City or State in the Union, and also to England, Ireland, Scotland, and France, by the West India Mail Steamers via Panama and Chagres, or by Collins' or Cunard's Steamers, via New York. The saving effected in time required for transmission, and the lowest possible rate of charges, renders this at once the

ECONOMICAL EXPRESS LINE EXTANT.

Parties making remittances to their friends and correspondents in the Atlantic States, Ireland, Scotland, and France, are notified that our Daily Express to and from the interior, leaves San Francisco at 4 P. M., on the splendid steamers "Confidence" and "Wilson G. Hunt," having on each a careful Express Messenger, with a safe and state-room for the utmost security.

Deposits received and the highest price paid for

CLEAN GOLD DUST.

JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor,
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TODD'S EXPRESS.—C. A. TODD, Proprietor, successor to Reynolds, Todd & Co.

On and after this date, C. A. TODD will run a Daily Express to Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mariposa, Agua Frio, Quartzburg, Double Springs, Moquelumne Hill, and all parts of the Southern Mines.

Gold Dust, Specie, valuable Packages, &c. &c. received and forwarded. Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all business pertaining to an Express, promptly attended to.

A Stage will leave the office on the Levee at Stockton, daily for each of the above-named places.

C. A. Todd having purchased the business, together with the good will of the late firm of Reynolds, Todd & Co. would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon the old firm, and trusts by strict attention to his business to merit the same.

Office in San Francisco, with Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 114 Montgomery street.

C. A. TODD.
San Francisco, April 22, 1852. sept 10

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GREGORY'S EXPRESS,
To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.

We send an Express TRI WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch Rubie's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown. WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, State Creek Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonsville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poor-man's Creek, Hopkins Creek Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork Rocky Bar, Taylorville, City of '76, Eureka, Jameison's Creek.

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july 1 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS. Leaves San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, Letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.

We also send an Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.

Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug. 20.

BURT & CO.'S EXPRESS.—For DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK, JACKSON, and VOLCANO. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.

They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office at GREGORY'S EXPRESS.
August 20, 1852.

NOTICE.—The UNION LINE OF STEAMERS running between San Francisco and Sacramento City, touching at Benicia, and carrying the U. S. Mail and Gregory's, and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Expresses.

This line consists of the favorite, new and splendid fast running, A 1, low pressure boiler and engine, clipper steamers,
WILSON G. HUNT, E. A. POOL, Esq., Commanding.
CONFIDENCE, D. P. VAIL, Esq., Commanding.

Which are now making daily trips as above. (Sundays excepted) between San Francisco and Sacramento City, leaving Pacific Wharf at 6 o'clock, P. M., connecting at Sacramento City with the steamers for Marysville and Colusi, and leaving Sacramento City for San Francisco, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers and Freight taken at the lowest regular rates for either. For other information apply to the Captain or Purser on board, or at the office of the line, corner of Pacific and Front streets to THOMAS HUNT.
Aug. 20. tf JOHN BENSLEY, Agent.

GLIDDEN & WILLIAMS'
LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS FROM BOSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO.—Sailing once every month and oftener, as the trade may require. Among the ships already despatched in this line, there are now loading and to arrive the famous

Clipper Ships "STAFFORDSHIRE," 1800 tons,
and "WITCH OF THE WAVE," 1500 tons.
Also the new Clipper Ships:
BEVERLY,
HIPPOGRIFFE,
LADY FRANKLIN,
POLYNESIA,
And the fast sailing Ships—
COHOTA, BADUGA.

There are also being built for this line, two magnificent Clipper Ships, of 1250 tons each, with accommodations of the best style. We would call the attention of shippers and passengers to the advantages of a regular line of ships sailing promptly on the day advertised. Heretofore it has not been uncommon for ships to be two and three months loading, to the great injury of those who have placed their goods on board. Arrangements for freight or passage may be made with
FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
aug. 30. Head of Broadway Wharf.

STAGE LINE FOR SAN JOSE.

HALL & CRANDALL, Proprietors.—Fare reduced. On and after the 15th inst. the price of passage to San Jose will be reduced to $10. The stage leaves Berford & Co's. office (in the California Exchange, corner of Clay and Kearny streets), every morning at 8 o'clock, precisely; also the Mansion House, in San Jose, daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

At considerable expense, two new and very superior coaches have been added to the line, thereby promoting the comfort of the passengers. All the sandy part of the road is planked, and the stages now make the trip in very quick time.

The Agents of the line will be happy to give passengers any information or advice that may be needed.

There will also a stage leave Berford & Co's. every Monday and Thursday mornings at 8 o'clock, for Monterey, arriving there the following evening.

San Francisco, Nov. 21st, 1851.

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 4, MAYNARD'S FIRE PROOF STORES,
California Street, San Francisco.

N. B. W. H. S., makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of Merchandise for sale on consignment. He respectfully tenders his services to any persons who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of merchandise or other property, or for making investments.
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